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JOINT MALI-CONGO COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 26 May 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Joint Mali-Congo Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Department, department head of the Party's Foreign Relations Department and minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the People's Republic of the Congo, His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of the Congo from 12 to 15 May 1980.

During his stay, His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye was received by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Workers Party, president of the republic, head of state and president of the Council of Ministers.

His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, accompanied by his retinue, went to bow respectfully before the grave of the Immortal Marien Ngouabi, and placed a spray of flowers on the tomb.

His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye had many meetings with his Congolese counterpart, Comrade Pierre Nze.

The meetings between the two ministers took place in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood, reflecting the conviction both parties have for the need to work in the spirit of cooperation that is favorable to the development of relations between the two countries.

Those who attended these meetings were:

From Mali: Fernand Diarra, cabinet attache of the minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;

Issa Kone, head of the Consular Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation;

Oumar Daou, official in the political division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

From the Congo: Ndion Pierre, political advisor;

Mahoungou Louis, director of the Cooperation;

Menga Roger Julien, head of the Department of Legal Affairs;

Makosso Joseph, head of the Department of International Organisation;

Ngonda Andre, head of the Cultural, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Division;

Kidima, head of the West African and North African section;

Kitoko-Mafouta, head of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation in the Ministry of Interior;

Malekana Antonin, collaborator in Legal Affairs Department.

His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, went to Pointe-Noire, the economic capital of the People's Republic of the Congo, where he could look at some economic accomplishments.

The two parties proceeded to examine in depth their bilateral relations. They took stock of the cooperation between the two countries and expressed their common desire to promote this cooperation in the interest of the Malian and Congolese peoples, so as to further strengthen their historic ties of friendship and solidarity.

The two parties observed that there are very good possibilities for the development of economic, social, cultural, and scientific cooperation between Mali and the Congo. Within this context, and in order to establish permanent structures that would guarantee the fulfillment of their plans and the promotion of their cooperation, the two parties agreed to submit to their respective governments an agreement supporting the forming of a Grand Joint Commission for Cooperation whose text was initialled by the two ministers.

Both parties expressed their support for the OAU Economic Chart (April 1980, Lagos, Nigeria) which strongly recommends economic complementarity and consultation between African states considering the economic liberation of the continent.

A meticulous examination of serious international problems led both parties to express their concern for the present evolution of the international situation and the dangers that threaten peace in Africa and in the rest of the world.

The attention of both parties was focused for a long time on the situation on our continent. Both parties seemed concerned about the Chadian drama.

In this regard, the two parties reaffirmed that only the Lagos agreement, enforced by different political tendencies, remains the valid, legal framework for a peaceful solution in Chad.

Both parties have also expressed their concern about the growing number of centers of tension which do not favor peaceful coexistence between the states, an atmosphere of peace and dialogue for a new economic order.

Both parties expressed great satisfaction at Zimbabwe's independence. The birth of a new independent state in southern Africa is a big step towards total independence for this part of the continent.

In the name of his excellency, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People and president of the Republic of Mali, Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and members of his delegation insisted on sincerely thanking President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese people, his party and his government for the warm and brotherly welcome they enjoyed during their whole stay in the People's Republic of the Congo.

In the name of the Republic of Mali, His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye invited Comrade Pierre Nze to visit the Republic of Mali. This invitation was accepted with pleasure and the visit will take place at a time to be decided through diplomatic channels.

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CSO: 4400

LONRHO TO TEST FOR LEAKS IN BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

LEAKS are suspected in the oil pipeline between Beira and Umtali, a London director of the owners, Lonrho, said yesterday.

Mr Robert Dunlop, who is in Zimbabwe for discussions which include the 280 km pipeline, said monitoring instruments had detected a drop in pressure which meant there were leaks.

"However, until we do pressure testing we will not know how serious the leaks are," he said. "As yet there have been no reports from villagers living near the pipeline of finding oil, which might mean they are not too serious."

He said it was expected that initial pressure testing would start in late winter. Inspection teams were at the two pumping stations at Beira and Mafonga.

An added problem in the last two years has been the inability to carry out weekly checks on the cathodic protection system, which protects the exterior of the pipeline by an electric current being passed through.

MARSHY AREAS

"There could be corrosion of the outside and this is most likely in the marshy areas outside Beira." The pipe is underground for its entire length varying between 0.6 m to 1.2 m in depth. When it went into moth-balls in 1965 it was under full pressure and stayed that way until two years ago when the pressure drop was noticed," said Mr Dunlop.

Discussions have been held with the Mozambique and Zimbabwe Governments and the re-opening has been given top priority.

Mr Dunlop said there would have to be re-negotiations on the underlying agreements which have remained unchanged since 1965, including the tariff at which the oil is supplied.

If there are no major problems with the pipeline it is expected that it will be in operation before the Feruka oil refinery.

RAILWAY

Said Mr Dunlop: "We could then pump refined oil through. The pipeline is capable of handling 800 000 tonnes of oil a year and this would help the Mozambique railway system greatly.

"If we do have to replace part of the pipe this could run into millions of dollars."

Mr Dunlop said Lonrho was continuing with its private arbitration with the oil companies related to the "years of non-use". The next hearing would be on July 14. "But this does not affect our working relationship with the companies."

● The head of Zimbabwe's oil procurement company, GENTA, Mr E. G. Atmore, has been appointed managing director of the Mozambique registered company which operates the oil pipeline.

The company, Companhia do Pipeline Mocambique . Rodasie S.A.R.L., is a Lonrho subsidiary. Mr Atmore will stay as chairman and managing director of GENTA until the end of August.

ZAMBIAN MINES TO RECRUIT LABOR FROM NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] The mining industry is working on new conditions of service for African miners from neighbouring countries.

The conditions of service, if approved, will give aliens a new salary structure, gratuity and free rail and road passages to their countries of origin.

The foreigners who would come into the country under the "breadwinner" status will be citizens or those having passports of any of the following countries:

Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Botswana, Angola and Zaire.

Those from South Africa, Namibia and the Bantustans and other countries south of the equator would be employed in the technical field.

According to a draft document from the superintendent personnel research of the Copper Industry Services Bureau released last month, the alien miners would be engaged on a two-year contract for general payroll and two or three years for senior staff.

"To be eligible for full benefits the employee must serve for the full period of the contract," it says.

But they would enjoy the same leave entitlement, car loan and medical facilities like Zambian general payroll and senior staff.

They would, however, be entitled to recruitment and repatriation passages for themselves and their families by rail or road to their permitted destinations — the capital of the country of passport.

On promotion, training and development, the employees would be upgraded on merit to positions for which Zambians were not qualified. If the job was upgraded the alien would be entitled to the appropriate increase in status.

Sources said the proposals come in the wake of new measures to reduce salaries paid to alien Africans from East and West Africa who were paid on expatriate basis.

Expenses

This is also seen as one way of minimising expenses on expatriates who include Europeans and Asians.

Chief industrial relations secretary, Mr David Sims,

said he had not heard anything about the proposals but "it was possible," he added.

Mineworkers Union of Zambia acting general secretary, Mr Rabson Nsangwe, expressed surprise but promised to issue a statement today.

Ministry of Mines permanent secretary Mr Noah Kalala and an RCM spokesman in Lusaka said they were not aware of such a move.

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Chingola division, has reintroduced a mine officials training course as part of its Zambianisation programme.

Divisional manager administration, Mr Jonathan Kenani, told Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, Mr John Chafwa that the scheme had started with an intake of 30 trainees.

The course is expected to produce shift bosses, mine captains and other levels of "first line supervisors", Mr Kenani said.

Mr Chafwa, who earlier visited Nchanga open pit, tailings leach plant and the tankhouse, was told that the division was facing an acute technical staffing problem, according to 7-110

MUGABE OUSTS SA DIPLOMATIC MISSION

Subversion Claimed

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday he had told South African diplomats in Zimbabwe to "wind up their affairs, pack up and go" after his spies had uncovered the subversive recruitment of mercenaries at the envoys' mission in Salisbury.

He said he had told the South African accredited representative, Mr Piet van Vuuren, of the decision to sever diplomatic links nine days ago.

No deadline was given for the closure of the mission, Mr Mugabe told a televised Press conference in Salisbury.

"It depends on the winding up process. We told him we were not pushing him out overnight."

Mr van Vuuren agreed to convey the wish to his Government in Pretoria and bring any response to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Mugabe, who returned early yesterday from the OAU summit in Sierra Leone, said he did not know if a response had come.

Mr Mugabe stressed that he wanted trade ties to continue.

There was confusion yesterday whether the mission had already shut down. No one was at the mission in the Sanlam Building, in Baker Avenue, as is usual on a Saturday. One official said elsewhere: "I don't know whether we've got an office or not."

At his official residence, Mr van Vuuren appeared on the doorstep and said of the diplomatic storm: "This matter will be resolved in a few days."

Not satisfied

There are about 88 000 South African nationals in Zimbabwe. Talks at official level have been taking place between the two governments. It is understood Pretoria insists on keeping some diplomats and will not be satisfied with just a trade mission.

It wants a consulate general in Salisbury — or nothing — say informed sources.

Mr Mugabe said he did not see any reason for reprisals by South Africa for breaking the link. There had never been an understanding between his Government and Pretoria.

"We inherited this type of relationship. It was not of our own making."

He said: "We are greatly concerned that South Africa is pursuing policies of destabilising our region."

He accused the Botha Government of organising sabotage and of continuing to "disrespect the principle of peaceful co-existence to which we are committed".

He said the mission had been used for recruiting mercenaries and that his Government had reports of several thousand men of all races from Zimbabwe assembled in the Transvaal.

The clandestine operation by the South Africans had been infiltrated by Zimbabwean undercover men.

The operation was so carefully arranged, the spies had to crack a code which was changed every day. The spies who got through were channelled to South Africa to feed information back.

Mr Mugabe said Mr van Vuuren had said in answer to the charges that there was a labour recruiting office in the Sanlam Building. Mr van Vuuren had said he was not aware it was recruiting fighters for South Africa.

Mr Mugabe said criminal charges would not be brought against anyone connected with the operation.

But, he said, the owners of the Sanlam Building had been told not to allow their offices to be used for subversive activities against Zimbabwe or its neighbours.

He said the intentions of the South Africans for the Zimbabwe recruits were not known. "One can only assume they are making preparations of one type or another." Later, he said, trained men could be deployed with the 32nd Battalion

in a fight in Namibia and Angola.

Mr Mugabe said the South Africans wanted to dominate the region from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. In the destabilising process, they were helping the dissident Andreea Group in Mozambique and mounting attacks in Angola and Zambia.

While the recruiting in Zimbabwe was going on and military bases were being set up in South Africa, Pretoria was insisting there should not be guerilla bases in Zimbabwe.

"Therefore, she has no moral right to insist we do not have military bases," said Mr Mugabe, although he made it clear there was no shift from the policy which precluded such bases.

The Prime Minister said he hoped South Africa wanted to maintain trade relations. It had interests in Zimbabwe which must be safeguarded — investments which were larger than Zimbabwean investments in South Africa.

Zimbabwe, with increased productivity, would still want to use South African ports, as well as those in Mozambique.

Detrimental Consequence

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Verbal Battle Across the Limpopo"]

[Text]

RELATIONS between Zimbabwe and South Africa have reached a low point with allegations and threats, culminating in Prime Minister Mugabe announcing he has told the Republic's diplomatic mission to wind up its affairs, pack up and go.

The consequences can only be detrimental — possibly much worse than that — to both states if present trends continue.

It was obvious after the election in Zimbabwe that things would never be the same again as far as contact with South Africa was concerned. That was understandable: we had rejoined the world and to have South Africa as a bosom buddy was just not on.

Whatever Zimbabweans may think of South Africa and her domestic policies, she is a neighbour and it is much better to try to get on with neighbours than to be at loggerheads all the time.

A "good neighbour" policy is not evident at the moment from either side of the Limpopo.

Pretoria has warned Zimbabwe that she will wipe out any terrorist bases found in this country, despite Mr Mugabe's repeated assurances that he will not allow ANC guerrillas to operate from here, while he in turn has accused South Africa of recruiting an army to infiltrate black ruled states around her.

It is an inflammable situation. It is a cold war, a war of words but one which must not escalate into a shooting war. There has been enough killing and maiming in this part of Africa: surely people are sick of death and destruction, whatever their ideologies.

South Africa is going to have increasing internal problems and guerilla warfare as the liberation struggle concentrates on the last tip of the continent. We do not fault Mr Mugabe because of what he is, who he is and what he stands for in his support for the struggle but we pray that this country will never again be turned into a battlefield.

Although the Botha Government seems to be retreating into laager there is in that country a growing acceptance of the need for meaningful change. We believe this country can assist that process by example. It will be slower but less deadly for all.

Mr Mugabe told the S.A. mission to go but in almost the same breath accepted the necessity of keeping trade and communication links open.

Does he mean the entire mission, or just the "political" side of it? It is not clear, but we fear the worst — a situation which would rapidly lead to a big exodus of whites from this country.

It is time for top-level consultations between Messrs Mugabe and Botha to ensure that the bridge of sanity across the Limpopo does not collapse.

BRIEFS

BORLACE REDETAINED--Michael Borlace, acquitted last week on charges of spying but then redetained after 15 months in Zambian prisons, could face fresh charges if the State decides to pursue the matter, legal sources said yesterday. It was learnt that Mr Borlace (32), from Cornwall, was tortured during his confinement in Zambian prisons and was at one stage transferred from his cell to hospital where he was treated for internal bleeding. The sources said he was moved for medical care when he started passing blood in his urine. Rumors circulated in the Zambian capital that Mr Borlace, who was served with a 28-day police detention order just moments after a judge had told him he was a free man, would be deported and that the detention was to enable authorities to tie up administrative details of his release. But the sources said the terms of the detention order enabled the authorities to make further inquiries into his activities before his arrest in April 1979. The decision of High Court judge Ernest Sakala discharged him from the five counts of espionage but said it was "up to the State" to determine if fresh charges would be brought against him. Sources close to Mr Borlace said he took the news "very hard" that he was not to be freed in line with the judge's verdict. "Am I free to go?" he asked his lawyers in the parking lot as he emerged from the court building. He was told he was. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 3]

ZIMBABWE PRESS IN ZAMBIA--President Kaunda has lifted a ban on six Zimbabwean newspapers which Zambia imposed after the former government of Mr Ian Smith declared UDI in November 1965, according to the latest Zambian Government Gazette. The affected papers are the Herald, the Chronicle, The Sunday Mail, the Citizen, Salisbury Property and Finance and the now defunct African Times. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 1]

RWANDA-UGANDA COFFEE TALKS--Rwandan Minister of Posts and Communications Felicien Gatabazi is in Uganda to discuss problems of transporting Rwanda's coffee to export markets. The coffee passes through Uganda on its way from Rwanda to the Kenyan port of Mombasa. Radio Uganda said Mr Gatabazi had met Ugandan Transport Minister Kintu Musoe in Kampala. He told the Ugandan minister that Rwanda had taken action to stop the smuggling of goods from Uganda and wanted to help Uganda in its reconstruction programmes. Mr. Gatabazi said he hoped agreement would be reached between the two countries in ways of overcoming the problems affecting the transit of Rwandan coffee. Coffee market sources said the movement of Rwandan coffee has been held up by problems in Uganda. The Ugandan authorities suspect that quantities of

Ugandan coffee are being smuggled out under documents described as Rwandan produce. Stringent checks are now being carried out and Uganda recently announced that all coffee passing through Uganda must have armed escorts. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 80 p 4]

ZAIRE-ZAMBIA EXTRADITION TALKS--Zambia and Zaire today moved closer to unity with the opening of crucial talks on a bilateral extradition convention. As Zaire celebrated her 20th independence anniversary the Zambian delegation was studying a 15-page draft convention from the Kinshasa government. When the convention is signed it will for the first time mean criminals across the borders will no longer escape legal action. Last night President Kaduna addressed Zambians living in Zaire and expressed the Government's desire to end outstanding border disputes. But the negotiations over the draft extradition convention are expected to be crucial although major ground will be broken. According to Zambian sources "under the proposed convention Zambia will be enabled to call both experts and other Zairean witnesses to testify before courts of law." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

POLITICAL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE STRESSES VIGILANCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] The Political Bureau Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party released the following declaration on 27 May:

"The date of 27 May is approaching, the date which marks another anniversary of the reactionary attempt by a handful of adventurous coupists to check the victorious advance of the Angolan people who are fighting for people's democracy and socialism.

"On that date, the stalwart members of the MPLA and all Angolan workers managed to unite around the correct political line of the Movement under the enlightened leadership of the late lamented Comrade President Agostinho Neto and to defend the revolution and independents who were threatened by a group of ambitious and opportunist individuals.

"The fractionist group, whose nucleus and base of support were rooted in a stratum of the petty bourgeoisie in flagrant disregard of the standards which guide any revolutionary organization, was organized outside the structures of the MPLA in order to assault some of the institutions of the Movement and the government in order to utilize them in its destabilizing effort and to prepare conditions for a power takeover by force.

"The experience acquired as a result of the 27 May 1977 coup d'etat shows us that one aspect to be preserved at all times is ideological unity within the party and national unity from Cabinda to Cunene: Ideological unity within the party involves respect for and application of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, exposing and combating all those who devote themselves to ideological subversion, who disregard the rules of democratic centralism, who create division in our ranks by spreading slander, rumors, and intrigue, by promoting tribalism, regionalism, and racism, and finally, all those who openly or secretly oppose our socialist option.

"Ideological unity within the party thus is achieved by uniting, around the party's political line, all honest individuals who are ready to fight to meet the aspirations of the working class and the other workers and by

isolating those individuals who only seek to satisfy their own egotistical and ambitious interests of a personal or group character.

We must thus always be vigilant against the subversives, against the demagogues, against the slanderers, against the intriguers, the tribalists, the racists, the regionalists, criminals with a petty-bourgeois mentality, because history has already demonstrated that those who harbor these reactionary ideas always wind up organizing themselves in fractions against the party's political line and their opportunist ambition causes them to fight against the elected bodies and the established agencies and chain of command, in other words, against people's democracy and socialism.

"At this moment, as we recall the date of 27 May and as we arm ourselves ideologically for new battles, the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party urges all of its members to strengthen unity around the political line of the part and of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, completely complying with the principles established in the programs and charter and the other guidelines issued by the higher-level organizations of our party.

"Thus, honoring the memory of the heroes who fell on 27 May 1977 means fighting stubbornly against all forms of division and factionism, it means improving the organization and political-ideological education of the party members, it means strengthening ideological unity within our ranks as a fundamental base for the consolidation of national unity, materializing the teachings that were left to us by the Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution, the late lamented Comrade President Agostinho Neto."

The revolution must crush the counterrevolution! The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

5058

CSO: 4401

DOS SANTOS FRIENDSHIP MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN LEADER

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 80 p 1

[Text] Angolan Foreign Relations Minister Comrade Paulo Jorge, who is in the Romanian capital to attend the second session of the Mixed Angolan-Romanian Intergovernmental Commission was received today by Comrade Nicolae Ceaucescu, secretary-general of the Communist Party and Romanian chief of state, according to an announcement by "Agerpress" Agency.

During the meeting, which was also attended by Comrade Humberto Machado, director, department of forestry resources, Angolan Ministry of Agriculture, and Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, the Angolan chief diplomat transmitted the message of friendship and solidarity from Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the Romanian chief of state, by expressing the determination of the Angolan people to work toward ever closer bonds of friendship with the people of Romania, under the leadership of their respective parties.

The conferees took up the development of the international situation, underscoring the need for countries to solve disputed issues through negotiations, on the basis of the principles of equal rights, the observation of national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force and noninterference in the internal affairs of each country.

Particular importance was assigned during the conversations to the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and stress was placed on the influence which it will have in speeding up the process of independence of the Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by the racist regime of Pretoria.

President Ceaucescu and the Angolan minister reiterated the determination of the two countries to pursue the fight against imperialism and colonialism, against the policy of threats and oppression, and for the attainment of the ideals of liberty, independence, and progress of peoples.

5058
CSO: 4401

BRAZIL PROVIDES COOPERATION FOR HOTEL RENOVATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 May 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] Joao Viana and Oscar Henriques, general manager and assistant general manager, respectively, of the Hotel Enterprise of the Province of Luanda, ANGOTEL U.E.E. yesterday gave an interview to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], dealing especially with questions relating to the preparation and expansion of various hotels in Luanda, especially the "Panorama," "Presidente," and "Tropico."

In discussing the materialization of each of these projects, the two officials noted that the effort is being handled by SISAL, a Brazilian construction and tourism enterprise, which will complete the project which was worked out in the past and that was approved by higher authority.

The "Presidente" Hotel will have 173 rooms and, while there will be no increase in its size, certain work methods will be adopted which will make it possible to operate it at full capacity.

The "Panorama" Hotel located on the Island of Luanda, will have some of its parts restored, the general cooling system in the kitchen will be repaired, the hotel will be enlarged and will wind up with 129 rooms.

The "Tropico" Hotel will be enlarged with the addition of a new wing containing 90 rooms, above the hotel garage; it is planned to restore its older wing, which will have a conference room, with a capacity for holding 400 persons, a nightclub, a swimming pool, game and reading rooms, and a room for the hotel workers, as well as a coffee shop. The hotel presently has 195 rooms and will shortly be operating with 285 rooms.

"The projects of ANGOTEL," said Joao Viana, "include the construction, in the area of Viana, of a camp compound which will be provided with game rooms, swimming pools, and a library, to increase the volume of regular tourism."

The officials also announced that the labor force with the exception of the foremen, will be entirely Angolan.

Joao Viana and Oscar Henriques also emphasized that "The three hotel projects will be completed by the date of the First Special Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party."

5058

CSO: 4401

TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES, SHORTAGES AFFECT CABINDA FISHING SECTOR

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 May 80 p 4

[Text] During the visit he recently paid to province of Cabinda, Comrade Emilio Guerra, minister of fishing of this country, gave an interview to National Radio of Angola, taking up issues connected with the sector under his direction.

The minister of fishing began by drawing parallels between the distribution and procurement of fishing, among the provinces of Luanda and Cabinda; he emphasized that "Here the situation is slightly different. For example, when there is a serious fish shortage in Luanda, the exact opposite takes place here in Cabinda; we even have distribution problems."

However, fishing problems in this province can be divided into two groups: First of all we have those connected with the ministry itself while the others come from outside. Within the problems inherent in the ministry," he continued, "we might therefore single out the insufficient number of boats, because of the seven available boats, four are laid up; we have a skilled manpower shortage; there are some organizational problems in addition to the lack of transportation. But we also want to say that many of these problems are not solved precisely because there are problems that come from outside our sector and that is due to the lack of housing facilities and the lack of fuels," the minister of fishing pointed out. "If we really wanted to make progress with the fishing industry here in this province, we would simultaneously have to solve these two problems. We do not have skilled manpower, as we said a little while ago, and when it is necessary to send somebody out on a job, we have to think carefully because we do not know where to find quarters for these technicians or, generally speaking, the technicians needed for the work that has to be done.

"The fuel problem is really a difficult matter since the province, as a petroleum producer, does not have these energy derivatives, because this paralyzes not only the fishing fleet but also the entire life in the province. It would be a good idea for SONANGOL and other organizations connection with this sector to work harder, at least by going all the way to Cabinda, and to take a close look at the situation in order to be more aware of the difficulties which the other sectors are experiencing.

"We have the following other prospects for the province of Cabinda: First of all, we must repair the damaged boats and in addition to that we must get other, new and modern boats for the province; here we also run into the problem of skilled technicians. But we must somehow solve these problems. Besides, there is another problem to be solved and it involves refrigeration. The province does not have any refrigeration capacity. This means that it is difficult to sell all the fish right away to prevent the fish from rotting. Here we said earlier that we are authorizing the import of a refrigeration system which should cost 11 million Kwanzas precisely in order to solve this problem of the province of Cabinda.

"There are other technical problems which prevent the normal unloading of fish, that is, the pier crane which is also one of our concerns in relation to this province. Once these problems have been solved, we think that the difficulties encountered in supplying the population with fish will have been minimized although, we might say in passing, the situation in this respect is much better than in Luanda," Comrade Emilio Guerra concluded.

5058

CSO: 4401

PRIVATE CLOTHING FACTORY'S PRODUCTION INCREASES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 4

[Article by Eugenio Diogo: "1974 Production Levels Greatly Exceeded"]

[Excerpts] The use of clothing has become a public necessity with the passage of time and the evolution of societies. Many Angolans obtained purchasing power and the possibility of dressing decently only after independence; they thus had available this instrument of production against the rain, the cold, and the other forms of inclement weather which influenced their daily lives. This is why the clothing industry is doubly important in this country: On the one hand, it represents a factor in the economy which earns foreign exchange for us and on the other hand it places within reach of the population a varied assortment of clothing items which the weak national economy did not enable us to import in sufficient quantities for everybody, unless we restricted other imports equally indispensable to national growth, especially capital goods. The "ONLY" factory is one of the industrial establishments active in this branch, producing 1,300 pairs of trousers daily. This is already a relatively large amount since it reflects a productivity increase in excess of the production indexes of 1973--a rather infrequent victory in our industrial sector.

This important Angolan ready-made clothing factory as a matter of fact has stepped up its output progressively. In 1974, its output did not exceed 900 pairs of trousers per day but its reduced operating equipment was used after independence in accordance with the priorities assigned to the manufacture of primary necessities.

The number of workers and of machines was thus increased.

Paradoxically, the "ONLY" factory was not included this year in the special socialist competition plan in progress throughout the country, contrary to the aspirations of its workers and managers. The reasons for this were not explained to us at greater length but members of the labor union commission at the plant told us with a certain degree of chagrin:

"We are not participating in socialist competition because UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] did not accept our registration. We are disappointed because we are aware that we would get a good grade if we were to participate in this competition pilot plan."

This was indeed justified chagrin since the "ONLY" factory could indeed assume a preponderant position in the competition, thus compensating for the daily effort of more than a hundred men and women.

Shortage of Raw Material--One Difficulty

The "ONLY" enterprise is a private outfit and, which is quite obvious in view of its good productivity, it is economically self-sufficient and profitable.

Its administrative department, stripped of its specialist experts after independence, is still being reorganized at this time but it is accomplishing its basic functions. At the end of each month, the workers get their wages regularly.

Party Represented in Enterprise

As far as party activities are concerned, this enterprise is slowly but surely advancing toward materializing guidance issued by higher authority. In April of this year, the first party cell was established and it has already been busy conducting a political indoctrination effort among the workers; there is close cooperation between the party structures and the labor union structures.

Dining Room Without Food

The "ONLY" factory has a dining room which rarely meets the food needs of the company's personnel due to lack of sufficient quantities of foodstuffs. The purchase of products on the private market is too expensive and is incompatible with the company's resources since government agencies responsible for supplying this type of unit cannot handle the volume of food required for the dining room each day.

This is a small problem which perhaps could be solved if the methods of supplying the dining rooms of the company's production units were revised; after all, those production units are making their contribution to the economic growth of the People's Republic of Angola.

CUBAN EMBASSY DOCUMENTARY ON RECENT REFUGEE EXODUS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 80 pp. 1, 10

[Excerpt] The embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Angola has been showing a documentary in its premises on recent events in Havana, where several hundred members of the ragamuffin proletariat, stirred up imperialist propaganda and using force, asked asylum at the embassies of Peru and Venezuela in that friendly country.

The documentary first of all shows pictures of the killing of a Cuban guard, who protected the embassy of Peru, by the leaders of the group of antisocial individuals, as well as the contacts established by representatives of the respective countries who decided to receive these violators of diplomatic immunity on their premises. These were the first steps toward the implementation of a plan hatched by imperialism from which the Cuban people however emerged victorious. It thus managed to get rid of individuals who only live on the work of the people in order to meet their needs, in terms of parasitism and by being simply ragamuffin proletariat. This was the only way imperialism was able to get support and today it must certainly admit its defeat as it observes that it is not so easy to change the intentions of a people who knows what it wants for itself and for all those others who want to live in peace, as a fruit of the labor done in support of the liberty of peoples and the advancement of mankind. "The Cuban people is rebelling against the government and all supporters of Fidel Castro." With this kind of news, spread by the news agencies and broadcasting stations of the imperialist powers, in the service of the CIA, the second part of the project was launched in an effort to discredit, in the eyes of the world, the Communist Party of Cuba, its revolutionary government, and the efforts of thousands of workers, peasants, and Cuban intellectuals in the consolidation of the victories achieved at the cost of many human lives and tremendous sacrifices in building the socialist society over the past 21 years of independence. This is a difficult process particularly when it takes place under the very noses of the sadistic "sculptors in Washington" who today say that they are the defenders of human rights but who sell arms and train men to prevent the oppressed peoples from liberating themselves from slavery. There was only

one objective: To get the world to believe that the people in Cuba were dissatisfied with socialism. But once again the final result was failure. Just as oil floats on water, so the truth came out on top. Nothing can show the development of events in Havana to those who were unable to be there in person than a motion picture.

Cuban Government's Position

This is the background behind the initiatives taken by the embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Angola. It wanted to show the true facts, the face of the leaders of the criminals, the ragamuffin proletariat, the antisocial individuals who did not succeed in killing the hesitant, who, without knowing why they were doing this, after realizing their error, thought better of it and returned to their respective homes.

The documentaries clearly demonstrate the efforts made by the people, the party, and the government of Cuba to get the asylum-seekers to realize that this was nothing but a farce of imperialism and that the land of Jose Marti is still the land of the workers and not of the traitors. This is why, in view of the lack of interest on the part of the representatives of the governments that were giving asylum, a Red Cross station was set up, with the necessary personnel and equipment, to render medical services and to set up a polyclinic for this purpose; supplies were brought in to meet essential needs and proper epidemiological measures were taken; facilities were provided for the purchase of drinking water and food and milk was brought in for children whose unthinking parents had taken them along on this action. On the other hand--according to the pictures in the documentary--all those who asked were given permission to go to their homes to sleep and to return when they considered it advisable, and on top of all this they were guaranteed authorization to travel.

This was the position of the government of the Republic of Cuba which the documentary revealed, above and beyond the right of Peru, Venezuela, and any other country to offer asylum to anybody who so desired it and to determine who should and who should not receive asylum. But the CIA found supporters for another shameful operation against Cuba only among the ragamuffin proletariat, the parasites, and other antisocial individuals, because the people are aware of their duties and their tasks, so that the choice in this case fell upon the undesirables in socialist society--those who take drugs, who steal, who live by the sweat of the workers, those whom the film showed displaying tattoos on their chests and slogans in support of the United States.

This is Our Working People

The film on the other hand also showed the grandiose popular demonstration in support of the party and against the decision of the asylum-seekers, displaying the determination of a people who, as it did 21 years ago, continues firmly in the trench of Marxist-Leninism and the struggle against any and all forms of domination and exploitation.

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION OF CAPTURED ARMS--Lwena--A photographic exhibit on weapons captured from the enemy has been opened to the public in the meeting room of the Provincial Secretariat of the Party Youth of Moxico in this city. The enemy equipment includes a total of 207 miscellaneous weapons of United States and Chinese as well as English and Portuguese origin; the weapons were recovered during Operation "10 December," carried by our glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], in this area. We recall that 2,122 persons, who were in the forest, were released during that operation and that 91 members of the ill-famed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angolan] were captured. The opening of the exhibit was attended by Comrade Marques Monakapui (Bassovava), alternate member, Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party and Provincial Commissioner, as well as Lieutenant Colonel Matos, CO, 3rd Political-Military Region. In his address, Comrade Bassovava stressed the importance of the armed forces in the defense of our territorial integrity and said that "This exhibit will serve to show the doubting Thomases, who hide behind the masks of great revolutionaries and who have infiltrated the population, that the FAPLA are ready to safeguard the victories so far achieved by our people." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 80 p 2] 5058

UIJE MILITARY MANEUVERS--Uije--Comrade Manuel Quarta (Punza), member, Central Committee, and coordinator, Provincial Party Committee of Uije, recently went to the township of Negage where he watched military maneuvers demonstrating tactics, carried out by a field artillery battery of the glorious FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]. On that occasion, the top party leader in the province hailed the success achieved in the mastery of military technique in view of the high level of combat readiness displayed by the fighting men of that army unit. In concluding his remarks, the leader called upon all fighting men to tighten discipline and vigilance; he also once again expressed appreciation for the help given us by the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 80 p 2] 5058

YUGOSLAV AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE--The Yugoslav delegation, headed by Milivan Zidar, chairman, Federation Committee for Agriculture, which has been in Angola since last Wednesday, yesterday morning went to the province of Huambo. Today, the Yugoslav leaders will hold official talks with Angolan agriculture authorities. As part of these activities, the Yugoslav delegation last Friday, in the province of Uige, accompanied by Comrade Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member, Central Committee, MPLA-Labor Party and minister of agriculture in our government, inspected the group of agricultural and livestock establishments of the Camabatela-Luinga complex which will benefit from cooperation by that European socialist country. The aid given by Yugoslavia in the region comes through technical assistance provided by the Dunav-Tisa-Dunav Company, in the field of agriculture, in Luinga, and in animal husbandry, in Camabatela. For the past 2 years, 16 Yugoslav technicians with various backgrounds--including agricultural engineers, doctors, and veterinary assistants--have been working to get this complex started. In spite of Yugoslav technical assistance given for this purpose, the livestock breeding department is also getting support from the CEMA. It is furthermore recalled that there are three contracts which were signed between the People's Republic of Angola and three big Yugoslav agricultural enterprises, especially PKB-Belgrade, currently starting up milk production at the "Kikuchi" dairy farm which is already in its initial operating phase. The Zemo-Polye Corn Institute contributed to the drafting of the national corn production program to turn out seeds in the Angolan provinces of Malanje and Kwanza-South, in the agricultural zone of Wako-Kungo. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 May 80 pp 1, 11] 5058

DUTCH PLANE DELIVERED--The Angolan Government has received its F-27 Fokker (Netherlands), a patrol and sea surveillance model of the plane. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

UNITA CONTROL DENIED--Angolan authorities in the province of Bie have affirmed that the Angolan opposition movement UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, is "militarily and politically incapable" of controlling the southern provinces, even Bie where it got its start. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

CSO: 4400

VISIT OF BULGARIAN DELEGATION

Delegation Arrives

Cotonou EHUZU in French 9 Jun 80 pp 1,6

[Excerpts] Comrade Ognyan Doinov, a member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, arrived sometime Friday morning in Cotonou at the head of an important delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria's Communist Party.

"Our visit falls within the framework of reinforcing the excellent relations which exist between our two parties and our two countries--relations which are unceasingly furthered each day by the sustained efforts of Mathieu Kerekou and Todor Zhivkov, friends and fellow president," the head of the Bulgarian delegation was slated to say in his statement to the press.

Comrade Ognyan Doinov was then going to point out that the excellent relations of cooperation and friendship which unite the Bulgarian and Beninese peoples call for periodic and reciprocal visits to reinforce our unity of action in the face of the common enemy.

Beninese Invited to Bulgaria

Cotonou EHUZU in French 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] The two RPB's, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin, two friendly countries, are joining hands in strengthened and fruitful cooperation.

That is what has come out of the talks that the head of the Bulgarian delegation visiting us had yesterday with President Kerekou at the presidential palace in Cotonou. These took place after a bunch of flowers were laid at the martyrs' monument.

In fact, in the course of its stay in the People's Republic of Benin, this delegation, led by Comrade Ognyan Doinov, a member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party's Central Committee, went to deliver a message to

to our head of state from the president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov. Then President Kerekou held prolonged discussions at the ministerial level for Bulgarians and Beninese. On the Bulgarian side the presence of Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and housing, Roumen Servesov (minister of light industry) and Vassil Tsanov, minister of agriculture, were noted. President Kerekou had at his side comrades Ogouma Ifede Simon, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Gado Guiriguissou (public works, construction and housing), Baba Moussa Aboubacar from planning, statistics and economic analysis, and Barthelemy Ohouens from industry, mining and energy.

On exiting from the president's office, the head of the Bulgarian delegation revealed to the press that aside from the message, good wishes, compliments, and congratulations from the Bulgarian chief of state to President Kerekou, the latter received an invitation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria inviting him to go to Sofia for an official visit.

On the subject of state-to-state relations and Beninese diplomacy, Comrade Ognyan Doinov was to maintain: "We are delighted by the sound judgement President Kerekou has shown regarding the international situation, on the issue of economic cooperation between Benin and socialist countries, and particularly on Bulgaro-Beninese activities."

About what lies ahead between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the head of the Bulgarian delegation pointed out: "Cooperation between our parties is making good progress. We have agreed that about 30 Beninese from your avant-garde party will be welcomed this year for a stay in Bulgaria. They will learn about our experience. The visit of Bulgarian teachers to Benin has been accepted as well."

Let us mention, in conclusion, that the Bulgarian delegation, which arrived from Nigeria, took off yesterday shortly before 1300 for Sofia, the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The delegation was seen off at the international airport of Cotonou Cadjehoun by our minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Comrade Ogouma Ifede Simon.

9631

CSO: 4400

MINING PRODUCTION INCREASES 83 PERCENT

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

The Department of Mines has had an outstanding year. In 1979 the value of mineral production increased by 83 per cent from P134 million to P245 million.

According to an annual report from the Department since independence the value of mineral production has increased every year. It states that Government revenue from mineral sector had an even larger increase and the Department collected P52,1 million, — a 118 per cent increase from the P24,1 million which was collected in 1978. The diamond sector contributed 88 per cent of the revenue collected.

The report further states that the development of the Jwaneng Mine is well underway, and the project continues to look very attractive. It is estimated that P282 million will be required to get the project into production by 1982 to process 4.8 million tons of ore per year.

The estimated value of nickel-copper matte production is said to have increased by 44 per cent from P51,3 million to P74,0 million.

The report indicates that nearly all this came from significantly higher metal prices. But the production of nickel copper is said to have increased only slightly from 39 517 tonnes to 39 823 tonnes in 1979.

DIAMONDS

Diamonds production is said to have increased during 1979 over the previous year. The two producing mines, Orapa and Letlhakane recovered 4 394,000 carats at an estimated value of 165 million Pula.

The Orapa Extension and Letlhakane Stage II were opened in August by President Sir Seretse Khama.

However, the cost of mining supplies and equipment reported to have escalated substantially due to the cost of power as all power is produced by diesel generators.

The report also states that the working cost per carat produced increased by 21 per cent from the previous year, even though the economies of scale of the Orapa Extension should have reduced working cost.

JWANENG

It is said that the Jwaneng Mine development made good progress. It is now estimated that development of the mine will cost P282 million. This is a 34 per cent increase from the P210 million originally estimated.

During the year, progress was made on the Jwaneng township and the first houses are now occupied.

Water from the Northern Well-field started flowing in December, and the road from Kanye to Jwaneng and the airport which were opened by President Sir Seretse Khama last week Friday are complete. Stripping in the open pit was started in September.

COPPER NICKEL

Development of the capital projects at Selibe-Phikwe according to the report, progresses satisfactorily and BCL incurred capital expenditure of P35 million during the year.

BCL in 1979 produced 39,823 tonnes of high grade nickel-copper which contained 16 173 tonnes nickel and 14 563 tonnes copper the report further states.

Employment is said to have increased from 3 644 in 1978 to 4 134 men. This makes BCL remain the largest employer after the Government.

COAL

At Morupule Colliery, coal production is said to have increased by 13 per cent from 314 486 tonnes to 355 155 tonnes. The report maintains that productivity increased by 12 per

cent since employment increased by only 2 men to 164 men.

The mine is said to have been able to meet the demand except during September when labour unrest reduced production.

TALC

The talc mine of Ceramic Minerals at Moshaneng, the report further states, suspended production last year April. Production during the four months of

operation was 104 tonnes. The company is reported to be searching for other markets and is retaining the Mining Lease.

SEMI PRECIOUS STONES

According to the report, one dealer continued to operate during the year and another ceased activity due to the lack of markets. Sales declined from 10 tonnes to 5 tonnes.

Demand for semi-precious stones is said to be cyclical and it is hoped that demand will pick up again.

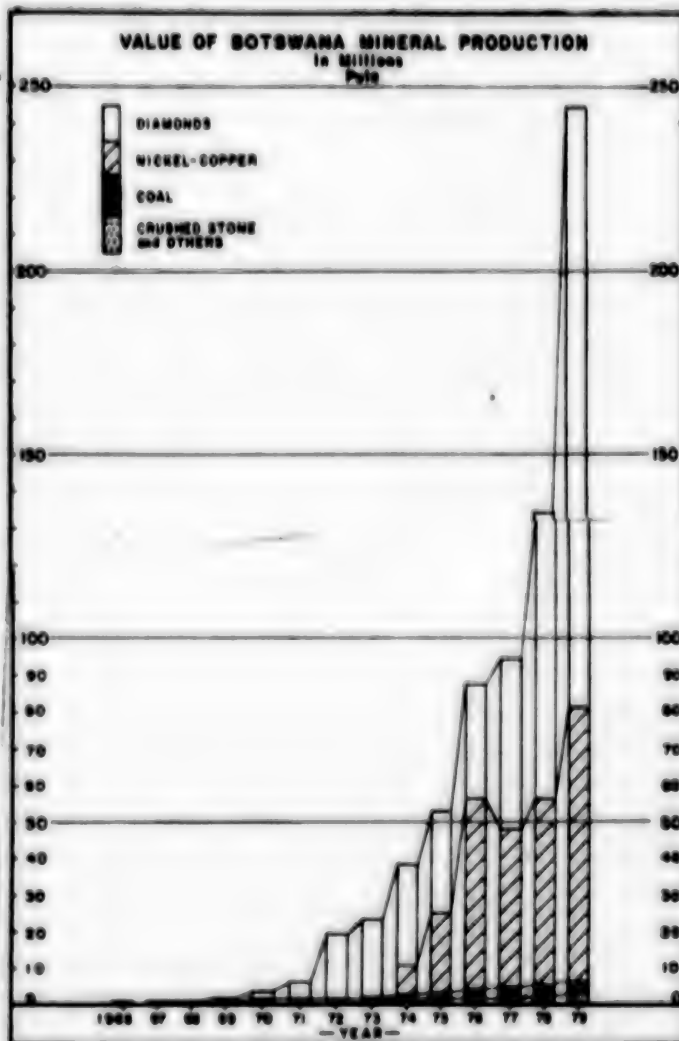
SAND-GLASS AND SALT

The Department of Mines reports a pre-feasibility study on the possibility of a small glass-sand mine project.

A small-salt project feasibility study, the report states, was started by the staff of the Department and will continue this year.

GOLD

The report concludes that the large increase of gold during 1979 generated interest into the old gold mines around Francistown. One developer is reported to be retreating old mine tailings.



BRIEFS

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO FRANCE--On an official working visit to France, the head of state, Hassan Gouled Aptidon, had a talk with his French counterpart Valery Giscard d'Estaing on Thursday 29 May at the presidential residence. This was an opportunity for the two heads of state to take stock of cooperation between the two countries and the evolution of the geopolitical situation in the region (Horn of Africa-Mideast). It will be remembered that the president of the republic had left the capital on Tuesday 27 May at the head of an important delegation including the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, the minister of defense, the minister of commerce, transport and tourism and the minister of agriculture and rural development, among others. During his stay in Paris the president participated in several working meetings with the French officials. Part of the delegation which accompanied him returned to Djibouti on Sunday 1 June, the president having given himself several days' rest after his four-day working visit. [Text] [Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 5 Jun 80 p 1] 9380

CSO: 4400

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

MIXED COMPANY SET UP TO RESEARCH, EXPLOIT MINERAL RESOURCES

Madrid ABC in Spanish 29 May 80 p 58

[Text] The charter setting up the mixed company Spanish Guinea Mines Incorporated (GEMSA) has been signed in Malabo, the capital of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. GEMSA's company objective will be to research and exploit all of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea's mineral resources, excluding economically important waters and marine areas, hydrocarbons and radioactive minerals.

The Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea's share will be 55 percent, and that of the Adaro National Mining Research Company Incorporated will be the remaining 45 percent, as the firm implementing the National Plan for the Supply of Nonenergy Mineral Resources.

At the same time that the corporation was being formed the first general meeting was held and the following appointments were made: president, Policarpo Mansuy Mba; minister of justice of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; first vice president, Juan Antonio Gomez Angulo, chairman of the Adaro National Mining Research Company; second vice president, Pedro Nsue Obama Angono, minister of industry and mines of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; and consultant, Fernando Elizaga Bans, engineer for the Adaro National Mining Research Company.

8870

CSO: 4410

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

REPORTED FOREIGN MILITARY EXPERTS--According to French intelligence services, Soviet experts advising the Ethiopian army fighting in Eritrea reportedly number 2,000, of whom 200 are helicopter pilots. South Yemen experts reportedly number 3,000, of whom 100 are Mig pilots; there are also 3,000 East Germans and 17,000 Cubans. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French No 407, 7 Jul 80 p 29]

CSO: 4400

LOSSES MOUNTING FROM BLACK STAR LINE STRIKE

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Kojo Sam and Patrick Arku-Nelson]

[Text]

COCOA beans and cocoa products worth over £12.6 million which have been loaded on three Black Star Line vessels cannot be shipped to overseas buyers as a result of the industrial action by officers of the Line since June 10.

Apart from this, the Cocoa Marketing Board has been compelled to re-allocate the bulk of a total of 10,500 tonnes beans and 4,545 tonnes cocoa products worth £21,537,500 which were to be loaded on six Black Star Line vessels to foreign vessels to avert any possible default in the country's contractual obligations.

This was announced by Mr Mumuni Bawumia, chairman of the Interim Management Committee of the CMB, at a joint press conference at the Castle, Osu, attended by Mr Harry Sawyer, Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr John Nabila, Minister of Information and Presidential Affairs and Mr F. K. Buah, Minister of Trade and Tourism.

Mr Bawumia said the decision to re-allocate the cocoa to foreign ships "is rather unfortunate since it means Ghana losing in terms of freight earnings in foreign exchange to the tune of one million pounds".

The CMB, he added, had no other option since the cost to the nation in the event of default in contractual agreement would be far greater and more damaging to the nation.

Mr Buah, contributing, announced that a ship which is to arrive in the next few days at Tema with a large consignment of cutlery would not be able to berth to discharge its cargo because of a blockade at the harbour, due to the strike action.

Also another shipload of wheat which is expected next Friday at the Tema Harbour would face discharging problems as a result of blockade at Berth Ten of the harbour.

Dr Nabila in his comment, described the situation of Black Star Line, as "a tornado sweeping off a huge debris which would have hitherto taken some time to clear".

AASU URGES RECONSIDERATION OF OLYMPICS BOYCOTT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Jun 80 p 7

[Text]

ON July 29, the 1980 Olympic Games will open in Moscow amidst colourful ceremony, teeming spectators, fanfare and jubilation. The fittest and most accomplished sportsmen and women from over a hundred nations in the world will realise their hearts' desire in the friendly but most competitive meeting known as world sports.

The fundamental aim of the Olympic Games is to bring peoples and nations of different social systems and from different parts of the world closer together through the medium of sports. The Games are also aimed at affording mankind the opportunity of realising to the full the delight of his athletic potential. These noble objectives have always inspired and guided the development of the Olympic Games, so that today, more than ever, they enjoy a prestige in sporting circles second to none.

Despite this, the ruling circles in the United States, Britain West Germany and some other imperialist countries have, since late last year, been trying to destroy the noble traditions of the Olympics by using the Soviet presence in Afghanistan as a thinly-veiled pretext. In parti-

cular the US has been pressuring its Western allies and the countries of the so-called Third World to boycott the Moscow Olympics.

In this the United States and the other imperialist countries forget that in 1978, when African countries decided to boycott the Montreal Olympics over New Zealand's sporting links with apartheid South Africa, they were heard serenely declaring that we should not mix sports with politics. Today, they are using African countries and other countries of the world not to go to Moscow on the pretext of developments in Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union extended military assistance to the Afghan Government in the face of provocative interventionist activities by imperialism and the enemies of the Afghan people. Further Soviet presence was in response to repeated requests by the Afghan Government in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and in accordance with the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

Why does all this hysteria of imperialism? Since 1970, the imperialist world has suffered defeat upon defeat by the advance of the national liberation movement in Africa, Asia and Latin America. In addition, since 1974, the world capitalist system has plunged into a crisis that only continues to deepen.

CRISIS

Confronted, thus, with the political and military crisis, and the economic crisis, world imperialism, led by the U.S., has been trying to create favourable political and psychological climate in order to launch a military offensive, plunge the world into war and in the process recapture its lost positions in the world, consolidate its areas of influence and shift the balance of forces in favour of the forces of plunder and destruction.

This is the historical context in which we must understand the shrill boycott campaign spearheaded by the U.S. It is aimed at breaking the growing co-operation and friendship between the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the peoples of the world fighting against imperialism for national and social liberation.

For, what we must remember is that the series of defeats that imperialism has suffered over the last decade

cannot be fully understood without the mention of the militant and internationalist bonds of solidarity that exists between the forces of the national liberation movement and the socialist countries.

Thus the anti-Moscow Olympics campaign is only one of the numerous manoeuvres being mounted by U.S. imperialism to thwart the anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of the world.

ATTEMPT

However, in this attempt, as in the recent attempts to visit revolutionary Cuba and North Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has failed miserably. Despite the massive and hysterical propaganda campaign, over a hundred-strong national teams will be competing in one of the finest Olympic Games ever. Even some of the U.S. leading Western allies, like Britain, have not been able to withstand the force of their peoples' desire for a world of peace.

For these reasons, the Secretariat of the All Africa Students' Union calls upon all African countries that have decided not to go to Moscow to reconsider their decision in the interests of their sovereignty and world peace.

EEC ASSISTANCE REVIEWED, BETTER ORGANIZATION URGED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 27 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by K. B. Asante]

[Excerpt]

An appraisal of E.E.C. aid to Ghana indicates that the maximum benefit is not obtained because the country is not properly organized to absorb aid. For example, a proposed rubber development project at Enchi could not be undertaken because the project had not been rigorously prepared.

A study has now been concluded by Ghanaian and expatriate firms and Government is studying the draft report. The bulk of the C11.6 million set aside for the project is therefore still lying idle in Brussels.

The Ayanam Irrigation Project had also to be turned into a study and it appears that despite all the noise about priority of agriculture we still do not know much about the demand for the supply of palm oil and oil-palm products.

E.E.C. money is being used for such a study! The Weija Irrigation Project appears destined to suffer the fate of the Vem Project, and the Axim-Elubo Road is behind schedule because of redesigning which took four months and a further six months delay due to non-payment of contractors which began with the A.P.R.C. regime.

It is clear that we have to be better organized to absorb aid. The inference is irresistible that the wastage in the utilization of our own resources is enormous! During the negotiations in Brussels, we rightly criticized

E.E.C. procedures as unduly lengthy and excessively bureaucratic. But hard earned money must be properly used. Donor aid procedures sometimes expose the shortcomings and wastage in the utilization of resources in recipient countries.

Mr Chysson will find many Ghanaians prepared to admit our many shortcomings and errors which have contributed to our present intolerable economic plight.

Although other factors not of our own making have also adversely affected our fortunes, most Ghanaians believe the world does not owe them a living and are determined to stop the downward trend.

Aid is welcome, but it should be of the appropriate form. Indeed, aid in Ghana's present circumstances can only be of real help if it deals with the roots of the economic problem. Vague claims to encourage private investment are futile and tiring.

General facilitation of the repatriation of profits, dividends and investments will only benefit financial sharks.

The best guarantee for investment is sustained prosperity and stability. What we need immediately is food. But what we need urgently is the financial backing for rehabilitation and restructuring. And Ghana is worth putting money on.

We have our achievements in infrastructure and education. And what is even more impressive, there is greater social justice in Ghana than in many African countries.

We may run to neighbouring countries to buy simple necessities of life. We can afford to buy them even after changing money on the black market.

But goods appear plentiful in those countries partly because many of their own people can no longer afford to buy them.

We welcome Claude Chysson to Ghana and wish him a happy stay. A discerning observer, he will see that all is not gloom over Ghana.

He can spread the news that Ghana is ready and capable of entering into genuine partnership based on inter-dependence, mutual respect and advantages, and higher purpose in life.

BRIEFS

FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTING 'CRUEL'--The National Disarmament Council of Ghana has condemned the nuclear bomb test by the French government in the Pacific Ocean last week Tuesday. A press statement issued and signed in Accra yesterday by Mr Reynolds George Asante, secretary-general of the council, pointed out that the French government's action violated the United Nations Charter of 1968 which banned nuclear tests and the manufacture of bombs. It referred to series of nuclear tests conducted by the French government in the same ocean since 1973, stressing that the attitude of the French government towards mankind "has been a very cruel one in view of its constant disregard to world opinion on human dignity." The statement appealed to the French government to use the huge sums of money being used on the manufacture of bombs and nuclear weapons to assist poor and needy people and countries. He called on the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and all peace-loving countries to bring pressure on the French government to stop further nuclear tests. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 24 Jun 80 p 3]

KOMSOMOL MOTORCYCLE DONATION--The Lenin Komsomoly Youth Organization of the USSR has presented 11 motor-cycles costing 5,500 dollars, (about £15,125) to the African Youth Command (AYC) and the National Union of Ghana Students (NUGS). The motor-cycles were presented on behalf of the organization at a ceremony at the State House in Accra yesterday by Mr A. Ivantsov, USSR Ambassador to Ghana, and were received by Mr S S Baffour-Awuah, national-secretary of AYC. In an address, Mr Ivantsov said Ghana had been one of the Soviet Union's oldest friends in Africa and hoped that relations between the two countries would continue to grow in the coming years. Mr Baffour-Awuah, replying said the gifts signified the respect the people of the Soviet Union had for the youth of this country. He said the gifts would enable the youth to render useful services to the communities. Mr G. J. Boadi, director of External Affairs and Public Relations of AYC said, there was much to be gained from closer cooperation between Ghana, the USSR and other East European countries. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 23 Jun 80 p 7]

MOSLEM APPEAL--Malam Mohamed Alhasan, national coordinator of the Muslims Representative Council, has appealed to the Government to find a way out in getting moslems' representation on the newly-established Press Commission.

In an interview with the 'Times,' in Accra yesterday, Malam Alhasan said although the President was acting purely under the provision of the constitution, which made no mention of moslem representation, it was necessary that the serious over-sight was corrected in fairness to the Moslem community. Malam Alhasan, who is also a PNP ward chairman in Accra, pointed out that the constitution was drafted at a time when there were petty squabbles among the Moslem community, hence the belated protest. He, however, said, with the turn of events and the peace prevailing among moslems, it would only be proper for their lost rights to be restored to all moslems to maintain the them. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 80 p 3]

IDA AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN--The International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank has approved a 29.5 million-dollar credit to Ghana for agricultural development in the Volta Region. The loan, repayable in 50 years including ten years of grace, is interest-free but carries three-quarters of one percent service charge. A release issued from the United Nations Information Centre in Accra said the loan is to be utilized on a project estimated at 48.7 million dollars, which the International Fund for Agricultural Development is cofinancing with a loan of 12.5 million dollars. Under the project, a package of basic agricultural services would be provided to farmers in the project area while on-farm trials and adaptive crop research would be conducted with concentration on major field crops. Also between ten and 30-hectare pilot schemes for low-lift pump irrigation would be established and agricultural machinery provided, the release said. It said in addition the Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary and Fisheries Extension Services would be strengthened to provide better support to the region's livestock farms and fish ponds. Technical and managerial staff and logistic support would be provided and staff and farmer training facilities expanded. About 65 farm services would also be built and equipped. It is expected that in five years the annual income of about 60,000 or 35 percent of farming families in the region will double, thereby making possible higher standards of living and nutrition while additional on-farm employment is estimated at about 2.6 million man-days per year, the release added. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 80 p 5]

MINISTERIAL NOMINATIONS--Parliament yesterday gave its green light to the appointment of Dr John Owusu-Afram as the Regional Minister of Ashanti and those of five Deputy Ministers. The five Deputy Ministers are Mr Pataku Yao Dzobo, for Health, Mr Lawrence Bandason Tabase, Interior, Miss Adeline D. Mate, Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Mr Isaac Yaw Gyapong, Agriculture, and Mr Danyagari I. Walamani, Finance and Economic Planning. On Professor S. O. Gyandoh, the report said his nomination as Ombudsman was withdrawn by the President, Dr. Hilla Limann. Dr M. M. Owusu-Ansah's nomination and recommendation as Deputy Minister-designate for Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, was not approved. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 80 p 1]

VALCO INCOME TAX PAYMENT--For the first time since its establishment in 1961, the Volta Aluminum Company Limited has paid income tax. Yesterday, at a ceremony in Accra, VALCO presented to the Government, a cheque for \$41,675,431.66, representing its income tax for period 1979. The company has transferred 15 million US dollars to the Bank of Ghana for the purpose. Presenting the cheque to Dr Amon Nikoi, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, the managing director of the company, Mr Ward B. Saunders Jr, described the VALCO project as an excellent example of cooperation between Ghana and the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation. "Without the dam and power installations, Ghana would have had to spend 80 million dollars in excess, annually, to import fuel which would have been required to generate power from thermal sources," he observed. Dr Amon Nikoi hoped that the company would help in the irrigation of the Accra Plains, based on the studies of the Kaiser Engineers. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Jun 80 p 1]

SOLDIERS-CIVILIANS INTERACTION HARMFUL--Lieutenant Joseph Boafo, chief physical training instructor at the Military Academy and Training School, yesterday appealed to the Government to house, without delay, military personnel in barracks to cut off "the undue interaction between civilians and soldiers." Interaction with civilians, he stressed, had resulted in the total breakdown of discipline and morality in the Armed Forces. Lieut. Boafo made the appeal in Accra through the Coussey Commission which is looking into the terms and conditions of service of Ghana Armed Forces personnel. Led in evidence by Major Charles Tachie-Menson, counsel for the commission, Lieut. Boafo said in his view housing soldiers in barracks could be the surest way to control soldiers from the activities of politicians and businessmen, "who play on their intelligence to incite them into fomenting trouble." He urged that all officers and men who had applied to be released voluntarily should be allowed to leave without any restrictions since it was obvious they had lost interest in soldiering. He also called for drastic reduction in the number of civilian employees in the forces who, he said, should be replaced by suitably qualified ex-servicemen. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Jun 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PROMISE OF PORTUGUESE CREDITS--The Totta and Azores Bank, in Portugal, has promised to grant the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau (BNG) a line of credit amounting to almost \$2 million to be used for importing Portuguese products. This decision can only be put in concrete form, if the BNG meets all the commitments stemming from the first line of credit for \$1.5 million, whose payment term expires in August of this year. This information was provided by a delegation from the Totta and Azores Bank, which stayed a few days in Bissau to discuss matters connected with financial cooperation between the two banking institutions. It will be remembered that members of the Totta and Azores Bank participated in setting up services and the documentation center of the BNG and have granted training periods in Portugal and in its London branch to employees of the National Bank of Guinea-Bissau. The delegation, which left the country on Wednesday, consisted of Ferreira Marques, of the board of directors, and Barbieri, of the Foreign Department of the Totta and Azores Bank. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 May 80 p 3] 10042

VETERANS DEMOBILIZED--"You will be a new force of the party in national reconstruction," the comrade president of the Council of State, Luiz Cabral, stated to the 800 members of the FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces] who had been demobilized, assembled last Monday morning 26 May, in the auditorium of the Third PAIGC Congress, in Bissau. The meeting was attended by comrades Umaru Djalo and Constantino Teixeira, both members of the Standing Committee of the CEL [Executive Struggle Committee] of the party, Jose A. ujo, executive secretary of the CEL and members of the FARP headquarters staff. This was the first large FARP contingent demobilized within the scope of the plan drawn up by the government to transfer former Armed Forces personnel to the ready reserve. The comrades now demobilized will receive a subsidy from the state that will enable them to reorganize their life. In the speech that he addressed, at that time, to the fighting men, Comrade President Luiz Cabral asked that this money be used for the development of production, especially in agriculture and in craft fishing. This subsidy does not in any way mean a payment by the state to those who gave everything, their own life, for our country's liberation from the colonial yoke. In fact, there is no money that can pay for that kind of sacrifice, that kind of patriotism and heroism. In addition, according to

what we were told by comrade First Major Andre Gomes, it is a question of "simple assistance so that persons may live their life, because they have nothing at present in their villages that they left several years ago to join the ranks of the PAIGC in the struggle for liberation. Meanwhile, the demobilization campaign continues. Thus, last Wednesday, a demobilization ceremony took place in the Bra Mechanized Battalion, attended by comrade BGEN Joao Bernardo Vieira, principal commissioner, and another one was held on Friday in units in the interior of the country. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 31 May 80 p 8] 10042

CSO: 4401

NEW PROCEDURES FOR LAND ALLOCATION DISCUSSED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jun 80 p 6

[Editorial: "What Land There Is Must Be Productive"]

[Text]

THE Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. G. G. Kariuki, last week outlined in Parliament new procedures on allocation of land because, as he rightly pointed out, land issues have always been central to Kenya's politics.

We are encouraged that the Minister bluntly told the nation that we must accept that it will not be possible for everyone to aspire to a piece of land. Too many of us hold to the idea that we must all own land. We never ask what we need the land for. We do not always consider utilising it for production. As has been said, we hoard land to connect us to the dead and those yet to be born!

The method of allocation proposed in the policy statement is that, when land for settlement is available, applications for it will be made to the District Commissioner in the area where that land is. But the new system is problematic since a local DC will be under pressure to settle the people of the particular district in which the land is. Given the existing population densities on a district basis, those areas where there is some State land — we assume that settlements will only take place on State land since most of the highlands are already settled — available are also districts of low population density. A locally-based system of allocation will, therefore, favour people from areas of relatively little landlessness.

At the same time, whether we like it or not, there is a tendency for most people to see districts as belonging to particular peoples. This is not just a question of attitudes; it is recognised in law where the trust lands are defined. They are supposed to be held by County Councils for particular peoples. Of late, claims have been made in some districts that some of the so-called State lands are also part of the lands County Councils hold in trust for particular peoples. The definition of State and Trust lands needs clarification since serious conflicts can arise when final decisions begin to be made at local level.

Although DCs will be acting as agents of the Central Government, they can be pressured by local forces to support parochial interests. In fact there has been evidence in the past of DCs being pressured to allocate State land for ranches and for multinational farms. The problem has been more serious where land has not been adjudicated under individual title but under group title. National institutions have a way of claiming an unfair amount of land from these districts also.

Since land is a potentially explosive issue, it may be worth keeping all administration of land centralised. In this way national needs may be brought to bear on allocation and future land use. If the concern is about the administrative time taken by national officials in the past, then the local administrative machinery should be utilised to reduce the load but final decisions must be left to some national office.

It is possible that this is implied in the Ministerial statement where it talks about "when land is made available," but the issue is much wider than just deciding whether an area is to become a settlement. Selection of settlers must all times favour the landless from areas of greatest deprivation. It may also be worth considering in the future how we can relate the settling of people in some measures to their contribution to national development.

Another worrying area is the allocation of urban plots, since too many "big fish" end up being allocated such plots including those kept aside for the urban poor. That their availability will be advertised extensively is not the solution. The issue, put simply is that a fair system of allocation must be evolved. And it can only be fair if it is based on the element of chance and if those who are allocating the land do not use the opportunity to grab it themselves. In past years, the allocation of urban plots has been abused and quite extensively at that. The Government must ensure that methods of allocating by chance are introduced.

An area which needs clarification in terms of urban land allocation is restricting the type of buildings to be put up. Most of the plots allocated in urban areas are usually for low-cost housing, yet in some of these situations the rich have built mansions or rental houses and have thereby effectively denied housing to the poor. There must be more policing of these situations so that justice is done.

When all is said, the basic point of the Ministerial statement is that land never expands and that a significant number of Kenyans do not have even a remote chance of getting any. They must therefore look for means of existence outside the ownership of a piece of land. This is a fact of life we, as a country, need to be reminded of constantly. It will make more sense, however, if at the same time we do something about those people who hold a lot of land but do not use it productively.

KENYA

NJONJO CRITICIZES 'CARELESS TALK' AGAINST EXPATRIATES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Jun 80 pp 1, 20

[Text] Home and Constitutional Affairs Minister Charles Njonjo yesterday said Kenya was not in a position to do away with expatriates.

The Minister described as "careless talk" any move to dispense with expatriates.

Through such talk, he said, Kenya had already lost a number of qualified expatriates.

"We cannot afford to lose any more," he said, "we need friends, not enemies."

Mr. Njonjo was addressing a luncheon at a Nairobi hotel organized by the Nairobi North Rotary Club. He said expatriates were doing commendable work in the development of the nation.

"I believe this nation needs expatriates. We need people with knowledge. We cannot ask all of them to go," said Mr. Njonjo.

He was presented with a cheque for 100,000/- by club chairman Edward Lawrenson towards the Heart Foundation.

Mr. Njonjo said most of the contributions towards voluntary and Harambee activities came from non-Kenyans.

He said that when he had invited Professor Christiaan Bernard, the South African heart specialist, he had got into trouble with some people. "I do not regret having invited him. Prof. Bernard is a doctor and a friend and his historic visit has helped to save lives of Kenyans, Mr. Njonjo said.

He said that since the Heart Foundation was founded in January last year, 30 Kenyans had benefited from open heart operations. Only recently a team

of British doctors had come to the country and performed 11 such operations, he said.

Saying the treatment for Kenyans had been free, Mr. Njonjo added that the foundation would continue to expand its activities to wananchi. He hailed the co-operation shown to the British team by the Kenyatta Hospital doctors.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CONCERN OVER TOURISTS ATTACK--The Government yesterday deplored Tuesday's attack on tourists at the Masai Mara Game Reserve by heavily armed bandits. The bandits were reportedly dressed in uniforms similar to those worn by the Tanzania's "Jeshi La Mgambo". Tourism Minister Elijah Mwangale appealed to the Tanzanian authorities "to co-operate in bringing an end to these shameful acts of banditry". He said the incident was the fourth in recent days and warned that the Government would not sit on the fence and watch such things happening. Mr. Mwangale said the Government, among other things, had sent a "Diplomatic Note" to Tanzania and was expecting some action from that end. "The Government greatly deplores these developments and I see the raids as being calculated to frustrate our efforts to promote our already successful tourism industry," he said. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 40]

COMPANY GRANTS WAGE INCREASES--Employees of the Eldoret-based CPC Industrial Products yesterday received a pay boost. A two-year agreement, signed between the Kenya Union of Commercial Food and Allied Workers and the firm, is effective from July 1 and raised the minimum monthly wage by 100/-. The minimum wage will now be 500/- raised from 400/-. The statutory minimum wage in the area is 418/-. According to the agreement, the highest minimum wage in the firm will be 1,800/-. The agreement also provided that employees earning above the new minimum wage will receive a rise of 11 per cent in the first year of the agreement and 10 per cent in its second year. Hours of work will be reduced to 42 from 45 per week while leave will be 24 days per year instead of 23. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jun 80 p 3]

NAIROBI CITY COUNCIL DEBT--Nairobi City Council's debt arrears for 1979 increased by more than Sh. 28 million over 1978. According to the summarized accounts and balances, the figures showed an increase of Sh. 28,037,440, a 28 per cent rise over the previous year. City Treasurer J.P. Okuku said in a report submitted to the Minister for Local Government that the increase showed "a serious deterioration of an already very serious situation". "The debt arrears lie at the root of the General Fund's cash liquidity problems," he said. A further debt of Sh. 10,691,780 -- capital expenditure on the Dandora Housing Scheme--had not yet been reimbursed by the Ministry

of Local Government from the World Bank loan. "Delays by the Ministry in reimbursing the council have meant that on-going expenditure has had to be financed temporarily, from the General Fund. This has further aggravated the General Fund cash position," he said. The main cash problem in the General Fund was caused by non-collection of debts, Mr. Okuku said. The treasurer said unfinanced expenditure for the year under review amounted to Sh. 18,117,900. This had arisen through overspending on capital schemes or where new capital schemes had gone ahead before financing had been finalised, he added. An example was the Kahawa Housing Scheme where unfinanced capital expenditure amounted to Sh. 10,193,220 at December 31. This, he said, was because no reimbursements had been made by the National Housing Corporation. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 25 Jun 80 p 3]

OPEC AID -- Kenya is to get Sh. 30 million from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' fund to assist in restructuring the economy. The Standard Chartered Review for June said aid for this purpose was also expected from the International Development Association (IDA) and the special action account of the European Economic Community. Norway, the report says, is to make grants totalling Sh. 18 million for the establishment of a fund for technical assistance and a post-graduate study programme in water engineering at the University of Nairobi. On trade, the report says the value of imports fell from Sh. 13.22 billion in 1978 to Sh. 12.42 billion last year. Exports, however, appreciated in value from Sh. 7.40 billion to Sh. 7.71 billion. Cargo, moving through Kilindini Port in the first three months of this year amounted to 1.06 million tons compared to 860,000 tons in the corresponding period last year. Though loadings were down by about 60,000 tons in January to March, landings rose by 258,000 tons to 605,724 tons due to the relaxation of the import deposit scheme last November. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jun 80 p 9]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY REPORTS ON COOPERATION

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 27 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Alexeyev Recalls 6 Years of Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] At the beginning of our talk, allow me to present some general ideas on the role of the young countries in the modern world, which is constantly growing.

As was stated at the 25th CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] Congress "substantial strengthening of states which only very recently were colonies or semi-colonies" has taken place.

The proclamation of a state's national sovereignty does not automatically lead to the solution of the complex socioeconomic problems engendered by colonialism and neocolonialism.

Two Trends

There are two general trends in development in modern Africa. The policy of a certain number of African countries is oriented toward capitalism. In other countries, the number of which is increasing, resolute and uncompromising struggle against imperialism in order to assure authentic national independence (which ultimately leads to the socialist orientation) has prevailed.

Each country brings specific traits to putting the socialist orientation into practise. Look at Madagascar. Your country, which adopted the Charter of the Malagasy Socialist Revolution, is building a new, just and prosperous society in its own way. Despite innumerable difficulties the Malagasy people have achieved great success in the socio-political and economic fields under the guidance of their eminent leader President Didier Ratsiraka.

The RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar], which conducts an "All Azimuths" foreign policy is known throughout the world as a progressive country engaged in anti-imperialist and antiracist struggle. It has become an influential member of the UN, the OAU and the nonalignment movement.

Already 6 Years

We came to Madagascar 6 years ago (alas, how time flies!). Thus we were eyewitnesses to the radical changes which took place on Malagasy soil during that period. In terms of bilateral relations, these changes promoted a rapprochement of our two peoples. We, too, hope to have made our own modest contribution to the good progress of Soviet-Malagasy relations, to the strengthening of friendship and understanding between our two countries, which has become possible thanks to the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet state and to the progressive political policy of the government of the RDM, headed by President Didier Ratsiraka.

We state with satisfaction that the ties uniting the Soviet and Malagasy people are becoming increasingly rich and varied and are finding expression in different concrete accomplishments, large and small.

At present the USSR and the RDM are maintaining political, trade, economic, cultural and other relations.

The 1978 Visit

A very important role for the present and future of our relations incontestably comes from the visit which President Didier Ratsiraka made to the USSR in 1978. His talks with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, L.I. Brezhnev, as well as with other Soviet leaders, were of great historical importance.

I would also like to emphasize the importance of another visit to the USSR, that of the president of the ANP [National Popular Assembly], L.X.M. Andrianarainjaka, in 1979. We are expecting the arrival of a Soviet parliamentary delegation to Antananarivo next August. There have obviously been other fruitful visits.

Both sides are expressing obvious interest in expanding reciprocal trade. It is known that the direct commercial ties between the USSR and the RDM only began in 1976 after the signing of a trade treaty and the opening of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Antananarivo. We sell airplanes, helicopters, tractors, trucks and automobiles to Madagascar and buy the traditional Malagasy exports.

From 5 to 8 Years

The terms of the contracts which we are signing are advantageous to Madagascar. I will give just one example of this. The payment for the airplanes, tractors or trucks sold by the Soviet organizations is staggered over five to eight years with a very low interest rate.

The average annual volume was on the order of \$11 million, approximately, during these last years. Although satisfactory, this volume nevertheless does not reflect our two countries' possibilities in this field. It should be emphasized that this cumulative trade balance (1976-1979) is liberally beneficial for Madagascar.

We are developing economic and technical cooperation. According to the treaty on economic cooperation signed in 1974, the Soviet Union is assisting in the construction of a radio station in Antananarivo, a flour mill in Toamasina and of a center for training technicians for agriculture in Antsirabe and in geological research, with a possibility of "Sputniks," etc., being utilized. We are ready to assist you in the construction of a road (255 km) and a cement plant. There are also other projects. We must not forget the gestures of friendship by the Soviet people, who sent the Malagasy people a "Yak-40" airplane, an "Mi-8" helicopter, 200 tractors, medicines and different goods as gifts to the victims of natural disasters. An "An-12" cargo plane has been given gratuitously to Madagascar. Qualified specialists are lending their assistance in the exploitation of Soviet technology.

Joint Commission

The extent and nature of our economic relations are such that they have necessitated the creation of the joint commission which will hold its first session in Moscow during August 1980.

The Soviet Union gives Madagascar considerable assistance in the training of national cadres. In 1979, for example, we granted 320 new scholarships for studies of 5 to 6 years' duration.

This year 250 scholarships have already been awarded. Presently nearly 1000 Malagasy students are studying in the USSR. The officials of the Soviet Ministry of Higher Education attest that they are among the best foreign students. I cannot pass over in silence the great work of the 27 Soviet professors who teach different disciplines at the University of Madagascar.

The Youth Olympics

Our cultural and technical cooperation is naturally not limited to the training of cadres. Soviet artists and athletes come to Madagascar, and in turn the Malagasy artists and athletes know the way to the Soviet Union. This summer the RDM will participate in the Youth Olympics in Moscow, and we wish the Malagasy athletes good performances in the Olympic stadiums.

Thus, the exchange of experience in building the new life, cooperation and contacts between the political and social organizations have been a natural policy for us for years now.

Concerning the social organizations, I should especially mention one of them, which has begun to play a considerable role in the development of relations between our two countries. I mean the "RDM-USSR" and "USSR-RDM" friendship associations, whose presidents are, respectively, L.X.M. Andrianarahinjaka and the Soviet cosmonaut Y. Romanenko.

Thinking of the future of Soviet-Malagasy relations, I would like to express the certainty that the multiform cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar will develop further in the interest of our two peoples, of universal peace and of the cause of progressive forces throughout the world.

Congratulations

We are on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the socialist choice made by the Malagasy people. This date coincides with the 20th anniversary of the independence of Madagascar. It is a great pleasure for me to take this opportunity to present the courageous Malagasy people with our warmest congratulations and our wishes for complete success on the road to social progress.

It is with great regret that I leave your beautiful country. I will have pleasant memories of your people, your Revolution and of your leaders, among whom I have many friends. I will have good memories of the remarkable statesman and well-known militant of the world progressive movement, President Didier Ratsiraka.

I would like to assure my Malagasy friends that no matter where I am I will do everything within my powers to continue to help your just cause, which has become near and dear to me.

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CSO: 4400

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRG

Weeklong Talks

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Article: "MDR-FRG Cooperation 'Boom': Loan of 2.3 Billion Malagasy Francs on 50 Years, With 10-Year Deferment and at 0.75 Percent Rate"]

[Text] The weeklong talks between the Malagasy Democratic Republic (MDR) and the Federal Republic of German (FRG) have "strengthened, even expanded" their bilateral cooperation, said Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs, yesterday in Anosy, officially marking an end to the meeting. Earlier, Dr Willi Ehmann, high official of West Germany's Ministry of Cooperation and Minister Richard affixed their signatures on numerous documents recapitulating the results of these talks. In light of these results, several facts deserved attention. From now on this kind of consultations at government level will take place every 2 years, alternating Antananarivo with Bonn. Although this formula is called "joint meeting," the West German side apparently preferred no ringing redundancy "Only results count," Dr Ehmann told us while the two delegations were putting final touches on the documents.

The results were obvious. Yesterday, our chief diplomat warmly welcomed West German financial aid for the next 2 years amounting to 20 million DM, i.e. about 2.3 billion Malagasy francs. He termed the repayment conditions as "very favorable": repayment time, 50 years; deferment time, 10 years; at the rate of 0.75 percent.

In addition to the loan there are non-reimbursable grants running into 1 billion Malagasy francs for the Ampandrianomby Central Animal Husbandry Laboratory, the Bridges and Highways Control Center and transportation infrastructure.

In his speech, Minister Richard announced "publicly that the ties of friendship dating back to very long time ago are being consolidated by such accords." He also solemnly recalled that a "cordial, even friendly"

atmosphere had pervaded the debate and that the two sides had not diverged with each other on many problems. This MDR-FRG cooperation, he said, attests that "the political choice" of each country is not an "obstacle," given the understanding that a "frank, loyal and mutually beneficial" cooperation must ultimately prevail.

It should be noted that the pattern of holding periodical meetings between the two governments was brought forward by the West German side. Yesterday, Minister Richard said that his government favorably welcomed that initiative.

This is a good omen, let alone the fact that major accords signed yesterday cover only a portion of West German aid to Madagascar. The remaining part is composed of multilateral programs coming from the 9-nation European Economic Community in which West Germany plays a leading role in the cooperation with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries during the current Lome II convention.

In his reply, Dr Ehmann stated that results count but also do "the spirit and the atmosphere reflecting the state of excellent relations between the two countries."

His speech focused on the "extreme satisfaction" with being able to contribute, not only to strengthening these relations but also to extending them. Playing up Malagasy hospitality, he looked forward to seeing Malagasy delegates in 2 years in Bonn.

A press conference followed the signing ceremony. Unfortunately, attendance was low due to production deadlines affecting the official spoken and televised press as well as the printed media. Since obvious results required no further elaboration, the brief press conference centered mainly on international problems. Asked about West German public opinion on matters of international cooperation, Dr Ehmann replied, "Public opinion is favorable in spite of our own internal problems: unemployment, rising living costs, etc. Furthermore, West Germany does not follow the policy of certain countries of concentrating aid on a number of recipients only. We help a large majority of Third World countries without distinction of political options or others. About 40 percent of that aid goes to Africa."

Technical Cooperation

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 10 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The loan of 2,245 billion Malagasy francs marking a height in FRG-MDR technical cooperation will be used mainly to refit installations on the Basse-Betsiboka plain, to buy agricultural and road-building materials, to carry on building work on national road No 6 linking Antsohihy to Port Berge and to develop small and medium companies.

The non-reimbursable subsidy will go to the Port Berge integrated development project, to study and expertise work on the Basse-Betsiboka projects, to purchases of equipment for the Vinanikarena (Antsirabe) Rural and Crafts Formation Center, to vaccines production at the Ampandrianomby Veterinary Laboratory and to the Feasibility Studies Fund which examines projects for submission to FRG-MDR cooperation authorities. One of the main innovations of the FRG-MDR talks, the fund will study ways to electrify the Mahanoro region, to develop a network for grain stockpiling, to use the harbor installations of the Naval and Construction Repairs Company and to build a "meteo" repair shop.

These credits allotments for the next 2 years have been decided during the first meeting of West German and Malagasy delegates to concretize the cooperation between their two countries. The decision to periodically hold similar consultations also caused mutual satisfaction.

His Excellency Peter Scholz told us Friday afternoon that the West German side has thus been able to raise the relations between the two countries to the level usually reached by FRG veritable partners in Africa.

This amounts to saying that in the months to come the relations between West Germany and Madagascar will know a new dynamism.

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CSO: 4400

BILATERAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA STRENGTHENED

Joint Commission Meets

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 12 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Article: "First Day of Romanian-Malagasy Joint Commission Meeting"]

[Text] With the ongoing meeting in Antananarivo of the Romanian-Malagasy Joint Commission--the 6th of its kind since 1974--the bilateral cooperation between the two countries is at the center of the news.

Yesterday morning, in the large conference room of the ministry of foreign affairs opening speeches were delivered by Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs, and Aurel Duma, minister-secretary at the Romanian ministry of foreign affairs, praising extant (and forthcoming) relations between the two countries and providing insights into their determination to "strengthen" their cooperation and "fortify" their friendship.

Relations

The speeches attested to the striking similarity of views and options between Romania and the Malagasy Democratic Republic (MDR). For Richard, the meeting was all the more significant as it was held a few days before the 5th anniversary of our republic and the 20th anniversary of our independence. His Romanian counterpart, after transmitting to the Malagasy people "the warmest greetings and wishes for full success from the Romanian people," suggested that the positive results of the meeting be credited to that double anniversary.

Richard then complimented President N. Ceaucescu on his reelection--the 3d time in a row--to the supreme leadership of Romania. He underlined the ties dating back to 1974 between President Ceaucescu and President Didier Ratsiraka, then foreign minister. Begun at the time, the relations between the two countries have now reached a "satisfactory" stage characterized by identical views--as both chief delegates put it.

Yesterday, Minister Richard also pointed out that both Romania and Madagascar belong to the "same socialist world," that they share common attachment to

a "new world economic order," and that they are unreservedly committed to detente at a time when it is called into question.

Arms Race

Likewise, Aurel Duma stated, "Cooperation between peoples sets states free. The progressive forces do everything to stop the arms race in order to avoid aggravating world tensions. My country is concerned with the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, respects the sovereignty of other states and rejects the practice of threats of force." He added, "We wish to take concrete steps to install a new world economic order. In concert with you, we wish to reinforce the actions of nonaligned countries."

His pledge sparked interest since the United Nations will meet in the fall to solve that question. In the same vein, Minister Richard brought to mind a much-acclaimed statement by President Ratsiraka at the Havana conference of nonaligned countries. He said that the two countries see eye to eye with each other on questions of bilateral cooperation, recalling that President Ratsiraka, then minister of foreign affairs, directed in person the first meeting of the Romanian-Malagasy Joint Commission held in Bucharest in 1974. He gave no further details on numerous projects already undertaken, simply citing in general terms main realizations in industry, mining, agro-industry and infrastructure. He paid tribute to Romanian participation in building the future Moramanga steel mills and in mining iron ore in Soalala. Concerning the Soalala mine, Romania has accepted to put up 10 percent of the share of the international consortium interested in the project. He then played up Romanian role in diversifying production at the Toamasina oil refinery, and its willingness to study other projects, especially those regarding agriculture and public works.

Artistic exchanges including performances by visiting folkloric troupes, have contributed, in the judgment of the Malagasy minister, to bettering the "reciprocal understanding between the two peoples." Furthermore, information and technological exchanges will be increased in accordance with Madagascar's request.

That cooperation has not been without flaws. But whenever a defect came up both sides faced up to it together.

The two delegations affirmed that trade exchanges were still "weak" despite a "growth in volume and in value." Minister Richard observed that such shortcoming deserved scrutiny to prevent trade deterioration. "The Romanian side," he said, "should make another effort to import our products. This is my ardent appeal. In the long run, improvement will be possible through business visits, international fairs and gradual suppression of the triangular market." On that point, Minister Aurel stated that his delegation will "deploy sustained activities to develop trade relations between the two countries."

Moreover, the Romanian minister painted a concise picture of Romania which, he said, is going through a period of "deep transformation," with numerous targets to fulfill such as amelioration of living standards and national prosperity. However, problems still abound, in Romania as well as elsewhere, in the face of the energy and financial crisis and of weather conditions, more rigorous this year than the preceding years.

Nothing has transpired from that first day of the conference. In principle, the Romanian-Malagasy Joint Commission will end its work Friday late in the afternoon.

Present, Future Projects

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 14 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Real Departure"]

[Text] Happy stories are those with a happy ending. The happy story of the 6th meeting of the Romanian-Malagasy Joint Commission ended officially yesterday when Christian Remi Richard, minister of foreign affairs, and Aurel Duma, minister-secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, chief of the Romanian delegation, signed an accord protocol encapsulating the results of the negotiations which began on Thursday.

In his closing speech, Minister Richard recalled the negotiations, saying that in the first place the two delegations made a "thorough" review of the accord reached at the 5th session concerning projects not yet realized or under way.

The meeting then discussed ways to expand the cooperation between the two countries by identifying new areas of partnership. The two sides have agreed to intensify financial cooperation and trade exchanges, which they assessed on Thursday as still insufficient.

The minister related yesterday that the areas of cooperation--present and future alike--discussed by the 6th meeting of the Romanian-Malagasy Joint Commission included: mining and iron-steel projects of Soalala and Moramanga, extraction of sands containing heavy minerals, development of the agro-industrial complex in the Toliara region, milkcow rearing in Ranomainty, and the building of the "bauxite road" at Manantenina.

Financially, the Romanian side has consented to grant Madagascar a credit line of 6 billion Malagasy francs. By common agreement, extant cultural exchanges will be expanded. Asked about his impressions, the minister said yesterday that the Malagasy delegation highly valued the "prevailing cordial and friendly atmosphere" and that the discussion was "open and direct." In appreciation for all this, the minister asked comrade-minister Duma to "transmit to the Romanian government and people all the

gratitude of the Malagasy people and government." Then to the Romanian delegation expected to remain in town for tomorrow's national festivities he wished a happy end of stay.

The Romanian chief delegate has concurred with what Minister Richard said about the meeting. "All this," he pointed out, "largely reflects the spirit of cooperation which our two leaders have agreed upon." Furthermore, he was pleased to note that the new accord protocol "will open more widely the door of cooperation between Romania and Madagascar." He assured Minister Richard that he will do his level best to make the decisions come true, and that he will inform his government of "the spirit of friendship and industry shown by the delegation and the government of Madagascar."

"We look forward to Bucharest," he concluded, "to review the realizations of this 6th meeting of the joint commission."

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PRESIDENTIAL CIRCULAR: PREFERENCE TO POLITICIZED CADRES

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 19 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Circular No 3 From the President of the Government"]

[Text] In a country, choosing the managerial staff for responsible positions is, naturally, a big problem that must be solved in the best possible way.

The development of the country, its progress, depend, in fact, to a great extent on this choice, this quality which is itself a function of the criteria used for making that choice.

Yet, a cadre is not only the qualified, experienced technician who stands out because he is competent, he is also the citizen and militant who, far from being satisfied with his own competence, confining himself to his work and scorning or deliberately ignoring political activities, makes the life and the development of the party his business. He is also the one who, while doing his job, shows political commitment, acts like a sincere and dynamic militant, diligent and attentive at meetings, always ready to help others with his knowledge and experience, and to state with honesty and courage his opinion on all important problems that come up.

This means that from now on political commitment will be an important factor in choosing the cadres.

The cadre will have to show not only competence, but he will have to be a militant.

Thus, from now on only those will be named to positions of responsibility whose political commitment is recognized by the rank and file in the party cells, as well as through practical performance.

And when a choice must be made between two cadres of the same intellectual level and equal ranking, the one who is more politically committed will be chosen.

PARTICIPATION IN MOSCOW OLYMPICS CONFIRMED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 27 May 80 p 3

[Editorial: "The Olympic Games: Mali Will Go to Moscow"]

[Text] Members of the Malian Olympic Committee, meeting in special session on Monday, 5 May 1980, after having studied all pertinent information in their possession on the XXII Olympic Games to be held in Moscow from 19 July to 3 August;

Considering that the Olympic Games are basically a factor in the rapprochement of peoples from all continents, and that they have always contributed to this rapprochement,

Considering that the Olympic Games are in the domain of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and are a common good of the greater Olympic family of which we are an integral part;

Considering that since our recognition by the IOC, and with strict respect for the Olympic charter to which we voluntarily adhere, we have participated, without discrimination, in all the games held until now;

Considering that the only criterion used by the IOC, hence by the whole Olympic movement, for assigning the games to a country is its ability to organize them;

Considering that participation in the Olympic Games in no way implies any support whatever, either for the political ideology or the action, of the host country,

Invite all Malian athletes to defend and support the games of the 22d Olympiad in order to preserve and ensure the survival of the Olympic movement,

Decide, unanimously, that Mali will participate in the Olympic Games of the 22d Olympiad to be held in Moscow from 19 July to 3 August 1980.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON INTER-AFRICAN POLICIES, ARAB COOPERATION

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 27 May 80 p 6

[Article by Dieudonne AA SOW (expansion unknown): "OAU: Important Victories Expressed Through Politics and Economics" Alioune Blondin Beye on Radio Mali]

[Excerpts] Alioune Blondin Beye: the eventual formation of a crisis organization.

May 25, 1980 was Africa Day. In Mali it was marked by cultural festivities, a public lecture, and a broadcast on National Radio by Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

Speaking on what has been called the slowness, the inability of the OAU to resolve satisfactorily such important problems as those concerning Western Sahara and Chad, Mr Beye will explain that the Pan-African organization, in its present form, is a collection of souvenirs and that it is difficult "to advance any further". However, in order to end or attenuate its sluggishness and to make it more efficient, the OAU has set up a commission with 14 members, of which Mali was given the responsibility to amend and "update" the charter.

With these amendments, eventually a crisis organization may be established with the power to study and find solutions for such problems as those of Western Sahara and Chad. This organization will be the brain of a secular branch of the Inter-African force already in gestation.

The minister then reaffirmed Mali's position on the Saharan problem. From time immemorial Mali has supported in its foreign policy, which is a constant, self-determination for the people, their right to liberty, progress, and social justice.

That is why, when in 1973, Mali was asked by certain sister countries to cede a part of its territory to the Saharan freedom fighters during their unyielding struggle against Spanish hegemony and domination, our country

said: yes. Even if for reasons of their own the Polisario did not need our land anymore in order to force the Spanish to flee. Contrary to erroneous news, irresponsibly spread by the great, important press, we must repeat that the portion of land in question was supposed to be used exclusively for training Saharan patriots who were fighting the Spanish might. This limited action was not a challenge either to Morocco or to the Mauritanian state of that time. Under other circumstances, long before 1973, Mali had been talked into "lending" a part of its territory to Algerian nationalist troops during their just struggle against French occupation forces. And exactly the same thing is happening today in the southern part of our continent with multiform help given by countries, usually called "first line countries", to the protagonists of right and justice who were fighting not long ago for the freedom of their people in Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, and who are still fighting in Azania [as published], in Namibia.

Then the minister spoke of Arab-African relations. Speaking from Mali's point of view, the minister pointed out that our positions are not dictated by ulterior motives. "We do not have to sell our souls," said the minister, quoting President Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People]. Mr Beye spoke of the need for a permanent dialog between African and Arab countries, within the framework of a healthy promotion south-south cooperation. "The Arabs are not responsible for the inflation. One must look for the "guilty" ones among the multinational companies. The Arabs are protecting their product, that is all."

Finally, Minister Beye described the main feature of our diplomacy which, he said, is a diplomacy for development.

It is centered round two basic rules: on the one hand always to promote peace through dialogue without resorting to force, and on the other hand to develop a healthy, dynamic, and vigorous cooperation with all countries, based on mutual respect and interest.

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CSO: 4400

EVOLUTION OF SALARY POLICY IN NATIONAL SOCIALIST ECONOMY REVIEWED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese Nos 502-504, 25 May, 1 Jun, 8 Jun 80

(Articles by Luis David: "City Grows in Step with Wages")

[No 502, 25 May 80, pp 18-22]

[Excerpts] The evolution of wages and salaries, to which cases of promotion and self-promotion are tied, is also one of the causes of migration from the countryside to the city. The situation, which is undoubtedly offset by an increase in production and productivity, is aggravated by a reduction in the number of producers at the level of a subsistence economy. These aspects that we are going to discuss in the present series of articles are tied to problems of supply and other phenomena of a social, economic and financial nature to be treated in the future.

At present, talking about the wages and salary of city workers, of cashiers, of shop clerks, of white-collar workers or of bookkeepers involves, necessarily, talking about work, discussing matters of production and productivity. It also implies making a comparison with what was paid a few years ago without disregarding the fact that the holding of posts of greater responsibility must go through a constant process of raising the level of technical and scientific knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to go back in time and even, regardless of how superficially, to review a whole process, in order to have a better understanding of the present situation and its evolution.

Exploitation of cheap labor and wage discrimination in our country have always been characteristic of the existence and survival of the colonial system of exploitation. The Mozambican workers rose up against that situation of injustice in the period that followed the overthrow of the government of Marcelo Caetano in Portugal.

Wage demands and strikes were the process available at that time to the Mozambican workers to demand better wages. In many cases, the employers themselves are the ones who encouraged and guided that process, with the premeditated objective of leading the companies to a situation of failure. At the same time, foreign technicians began to leave our country, giving rise to a situation of disorganization, primarily in the production sectors, based on three fundamental aspects: generalized decline of production, sharp increase in wages, filling of posts left vacant with workers without the requisite qualifications.

After 25 June 1975, and for the purpose of controlling this situation, the Ministry of Labor began to implement the system of Wage Spreads as a temporary measure that would be discontinued when the country's wage situation improved, with a view to the establishment of a wage policy for all Mozambican workers.

Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that no more wage spreads have been approved since January 1979, that did not prevent promotions from continuing.

They have continued, some with the knowledge of the pertinent structures, others by evading any control or authorization. This has resulted in the present situation, already well known, in which many workers are in posts of responsibility or posts requiring specific technical knowledge without their being duly qualified to fill them. In many of these cases, it may well be said that "promotion of incompetence" is involved.

Self-promotions, An Example

In general, the reasons given for the promotion of workers are based on "zeal," "punctuality," "dedication." In no case is an increase in the knowledge stated, in order to perform correctly a task of greater responsibility or one requiring more qualification. In some companies, they have even gone so far as to state that the objective of promotions is to make the wages and salaries of the Mozambican equal to the pay of the foreign technicians there to perform service!

Proposals are also known that attempt to raise a worker's wages two or three times more, like, for example, some private tailors who promoted themselves from 10 to 20 and more contos.

Between Wages and Production

Thus, the money that each worker receives, in the form of wages, is not in accordance with specific production or the amount of the product that he was obliged to deliver to society. Another aspect is that this money lent by a bank to companies for payment of wages cannot also make production increase, insofar as it is not used to buy machinery, spare parts or raw materials.

These two factors, that we shall discuss a little more in detail in a forthcoming article, can be summarized rather simply in the situation known to all, which is a lack of certain products in relation to requirements and to the existing buying power.

Thus, the lines reflect this imbalance between a rise in wages without a corresponding increase in production, in certain cases even a decrease.

Evolution of Wages and Salaries

As seems to be demonstrated and independently of all the excesses and abnormal cases that have occurred, wages and salaries in Mozambique have been undergoing a pronounced evolution in the last few years. This does not rule out the fact, moreover, that the disparity between wages and salaries paid in various sectors, primarily between the production and the nonproduction sectors, is still rather great.

Without attempting to make a complete survey of the situation, it may be stated, by way of example, that the national average salary of administrative employees, that is to say, bureaucrats (office boys, typists, bookkeepers, file clerks, and so on) is close to 6,500 escudos a month, while the pay of teachers is close to 4,400 escudos and of a health technician 7,000 escudos. With regard to the average wage of workers in the cashew and the mining sectors, it is slightly higher than a third of the above-mentioned pay for administrative employees and the wages of farm workers are about a fifth.

Also by way of comparison, we can verify this disparity by making a comparison with the remuneration paid by the People's Stores (food sector), in which a clerk's pay is 3,500 escudos, a cashier's pay is 5,000 escudos, a store manager's pay is 6,500 escudos and the pay of a supermarket manager is 9,500 escudos.

Countryside-City Migration

Therefore, the wage and salary evolution is the determining but not the sole factor in the migration of thousands of persons from the countryside to the city where they produce nothing, although they have to eat and clothe themselves. These needs were covered, for the most part, on the basis of family production in the countryside.

Then the wretched wages paid in the colonial period gave rise to a family separation (husband in the city, wife and children in the country) and that the change in the political situation expanded and exploded, giving rise, in addition to other factors, to a sharp imbalance of rural exodus, with all the now familiar consequences that will be topics to be discussed in forthcoming issues.

Wages and Salaries Under Socialism

Under socialism, wages and salaries are a method of distribution of part of the national income intended for individual consumption. An instrument for distributing individual consumer goods for which there has to be a relationship between wages and goods produced. Thus, the greater the amount and quality (complexity) of work performed by a worker, the greater will be the amount of consumer goods that a worker obtains.

Consequently, there is a direct relationship between wages and production. That is to say, the amount of wages or salaries depends on the production and productivity degree attained on the level of the whole national economy, insofar as the national economy is planned centrally by the state.

Having More Money and Not Having Anything To Buy

Thus, part of the product of his work is distributed to a worker by means of his wages in money. And we say part, because the workers in a society have to produce an additional product, both under capitalism and under socialism. The question lies in knowing who takes over that additional product. This depends on who owns the means of production (machinery, tools, raw materials and so on).

Under capitalism, the capitalist owns the means of production and, therefore, the capitalist takes over that additional product.

Under a socialist society, the working class owns the means of production and, thus, that additional product belongs to every member of society, is returned to the benefit of all the people.

Now the question may be raised of knowing why, under a socialist society, the workers have to produce more products than what they consume.

What is involved is that it is necessary to withdraw from all the material goods produced in a given period -- overall social product -- that part needed for replacing means of production consumed, like raw materials, repair or replacement of machines in case of a breakdown, and so on. This is necessary so that, at least, the same level of production can be maintained as in the previous period. What is left from this withdrawal is what is available, in a given time period, for spending. It is called national income.

Now, national income cannot be used only for consumption, inasmuch as there must be an accumulation to cope with the needs of the country's economic growth and inasmuch as it is necessary to rely on the country's defense.

Thus, a fund will have to be withdrawn from the national income to be used for accumulation, to handle the future need for investments and the unforeseen needs of society. Only the remaining part of the national income is used for social and individual consumption.

Thus, we have the social consumption fund used to cope with expenditures on free health care and education, on child care centers, social welfare for workers and so on. With regard to the individual consumption fund, wages and salaries, whose distribution criterion is based, as we have stated, on the amount and quality (complexity) of work performed, are included in it fundamentally.

Wages and Money

Under socialism, wages cease being, consequently, the price of the labor force, to become a method of distribution of the part of the national income used for individual consumption.

Thus, wages take on a new content and it may be said that they are the amount of money paid to the workers depending on the country's economic capabilities, in accordance with the quality (complexity) and amount of work.

More and Better Work Means Better Remuneration

The fact results from this definition that wages are related to work. The worker who delivers the most work with the requisite quality should receive more. Likewise, more skilled labor (more complex labor) should be paid better than less skilled labor.

In addition, wages should be expressed in money insofar as the form of distribution in money makes it possible, on the one hand, to relate labor costs and payment for them with the results of the economic activity of a given business, and, on the other hand, makes it possible to reconcile the wage fund with the scale of the society and with the country's commercial resources. That presupposes planning the degree and rate of wage increases in accordance with the planned availability of consumer goods and expansion of services, with the dynamics of prices and taxes.

Now, without attempting to go deeply, at present, into all the aspects contained in the above-mentioned definition, it must be borne in mind that wages are not isolated from the economy of a company and, in general, from the country's economy, or from the goods made available to the buyer. On the contrary, there should be a direct connection between all those factors.

To simplify and to put in concrete form, we observe that there are enterprises, in our country, that, owing to their low degree of production, do not produce enough even to pay the workers' wages. Therefore, they resort to the bank, in order to handle those expenditures by means of the

granting of loans. The result of this situation is that the wages received by these workers are not offset by work. That is to say that these wages, expressed in money, do not correspond to a given amount of material goods produced.

When this situation occurs in only one company, or in a very small number of companies, its repercussion on the country's economy is also minimum. But, if it affects larger and more important sectors, then its repercussions begin to be serious and to affect the life of the workers themselves.

And why?

The explanation is not difficult. Insofar as a certain number of companies borrow money to pay workers who have produced nothing in a given time period, in practice those companies are "distributing wages." Thus, the workers receive money, but they cannot buy the items that they need with that money, because they have not been produced.

This situation, together with the evolution of wages and salaries discussed above, provides a specific buying power that is not in accordance with the development of the country's forces of production. This means that it is an artificial buying power, insofar as persons have more money than the value of the products available to them for buying, although this situation may not include (and actually does not include) every item, but only part, with a special impact on foodstuffs, hygiene and cleanliness items and other items in everyday use, utilitarian items and even relatively low-priced luxury items.

It is true that because this situation is applicable to the large centers of population, Maputo especially, it may not be entirely applicable to the country as a whole. But this does not rule out the fact that it still is, however, the dominant note in a situation with important economic and financial repercussions of which we are often little aware, because we see only one of the parts of the problem, which is the line in front of shops.

Economic and Financial Repercussions

When it is stated that there are companies that produce nothing or that do not even produce their workers' wages and that, therefore, they resort to bank loans to meet those requirements, we are already entering upon another aspect of the matter, which is its economic and financial repercussions.

Actually, without going into a discussion of temporary production declines, owing to a lack of raw materials or machinery breakdowns, each enterprise has to be properly organized to produce not only the workers' wages but also its own profit. When this does not happen, it becomes necessary to detect the causes, which, among various others, may range from an excess of workers or the payment of wages too high in relation to the work performed by each one, to costs of production too high in relation to the price that will be paid for the finished product.

Thus, recourse to bank loans for the payment of wages will have to be regarded as an abnormal situation, because there is a risk of its becoming generalized. It is urgently necessary to prevent this. Consequently, it must be duly offset, as soon as the company enters a normal rate of production, by repaying the debt to the bank.

When this kind of situation becomes generalized, that is to say, when companies begin to resort systematically to loans to pay wages without producing anything and without seeking solutions that will enable them to enter a normal rate of production, other phenomena that must be pointed out occur, in addition to the generation of an artificial increase in buying power, as has already been stated.

In the first place, that money borrowed to pay wages is unproductive money, insofar as it is not going to increase production and productivity by means of the acquisition of more machines or raw materials or by increasing the knowledge of the workers. Moreover, this kind of loan may mean that an investment in some productive sector that might provide new jobs and the production of a given kind of item needed for domestic consumption or for export may be affected. In short, there is the risk of the occurrence of a tendency for the banking sector to reduce its investment capacity.

In the second place, a deceleration of money circulation occurs, whose consequences tend to aggravate the ones already pointed out. In other words, when the people remain longer than normal with money in their possession, waiting to buy the products that they need, this does not allow that money to have an active function and, at the same time, a social function by moving rapidly through a specific circuit that might be as follows, for example: worker-shoeshop-shoe factory-garment factory-bank. When it comes into the bank, after having traveled over the whole circuit mentioned above, the money received by a worker in the plant as wages, is again able to circulate or to be invested in some productive activity, in an uninterrupted process.

Lack of Products and Speculation

The fact that there is more money than products is one of the factors opening the way to speculation and it gives rise to the fact that part of what should be put on the market through the normal distribution channels does not show up in shops but can be bought in parallel channel for prices higher than the established prices.

It is not within the scope of this study to go deeply into this situation, to know where speculation begins and ends, who the speculators are and how they operate. It can be stated, however, that, among the factors contributing to their existence are unemployment and underemployment and the low prices paid at present to the producers of certain items or products, although these aspects merit a little more extensive treatment in a forthcoming study, in view of their connection with the need for the existence of efficient marketing channels in the rural areas and with countryside-city migration.

Nevertheless, in discussing speculation, it must be borne in mind that speculators find an easy field for operating, precisely because of the already mentioned imbalance between buying power (money in possession of the buyer) and amount of products on the market.

It should be added, finally, that, under socialism, just like what happens with regard to wages, prices are fixed centrally by the state, taking into account not only factors of an economic nature, but also, in some cases, of a political nature for the purpose of improving the living conditions of all the people.

On the other hand, under capitalism, prices are subject to the law of supply and demand and normally rise faster than wages and salaries. The result of this is that the wage demands made by the workers for the purpose of coping with the increase in prices rarely obtain results making it possible to maintain the former standard of living owing to inflation.

[No 504, 8 Jun 80, pp 20-23]

Benefit the Producer To Produce More

Wage and salary evolution in our country, its effect on countryside-city migration and the relationship between wages and production were matters discussed previously. Likewise, we pointed out some of the repercussions resulting from a situation in which the goods produced do not correspond, on the whole, to the wages paid. In short, this gives rise to an artificial buying power. This imbalance between money in possession of the buyer and the products (specific kind of products) placed on the market causes the appearance of clandestine distribution channels and may be indicated as one of the causes of speculation.

Now that we have reached this point, it is necessary to go thoroughly into some of the matters already brought up, so that, once the causes of the situation are known, it will be possible to understand the measures for correcting it, among which are revision of prices to the producer, establishment of green areas or establishment of efficient marketing channels that will enable both all the production of rural areas to flow out and the rural areas to be supplied with products of immediate necessity, and not only those.

Still Countryside-City Migration

We have already attempted to demonstrate that the spontaneous, anarchical evolution of wages and salaries in our country is presented as one of the factors contributing to migration from rural areas to the city. But, together with this factor, other motives can be mentioned that have affected the inordinate population growth of the country's capital.

The word city, the word Maputo, living in the capital of the country means a search for better living conditions and for social advancement. This

reflects a certain kind of thinking based on the erroneous concept that persons living in rural areas are less "evolved" than those who live in the city.

The natural disasters that have occurred in many regions of Mozambique since independence will also have to be taken into account in this migratory movement, in addition to other factors, including a marketing channel not always capable of meeting the needs of the rural residents through proper functioning in both directions. That is to say, by ensuring the outward flow of agricultural production (both for export and for domestic consumption) and by guaranteeing that the people will be supplied with essential products. Account must be taken of the fact that any change introduced with a view to increasing production involves the need for a larger amount of consumer and other goods, not produced locally, available to those same rural residents.

Having stated this, the first conclusion to draw is that this migratory movement from rural areas to the city has resulted in a reduction in the number of producers at the family economy level, but that it placed some surpluses on the market and brought about an increase in needs in the city at a rate parallel to the rate of its population growth but with the aggravating circumstance that this growth was caused, to a considerable extent, by persons who began to be disassociated from any productive activity. In many cases, even in a situation of underemployment or unemployment, living, consequently, at the expense of family members or even as underprivileged.

Therefore, there are, at present in Maputo, thousands of persons who produce nothing but who have to clothe themselves, wear shoes and eat. This leads them to seek to engage in any kind of work that will enable them to handle those expenditures. In addition, they need lodging, medical and health care, transportation, schools, and so on.

Thus, the establishment of green areas has as its objective the incorporation of available and underutilized manpower in productive activities, because only by means of an overall increase in production will it be possible to solve the problem of supply and to achieve an improvement in the living conditions of all the people.

This means establishing a balance between wages and salaries paid and goods produced and made available to the consumer. This is not taking place at present, as we stated in a previous issue.

Benefiting the Producer

It is important to point out that the fact that the production of many agricultural, livestock and other products does not meet the needs of consumption causes those same products not to enter the normal distribution channels. In most cases, they are sold through parallel channel and even

when they show up on the normal channels their price is often higher than the one established officially and thus they enter the field of speculation.

With regard to Greater Maputo, this situation is all too familiar.

Another matter that is tied to this problem and that cannot be overlooked is the matter of knowing whether the price being paid to the producer who supplies, or is capable of supplying, the large centers of consumption is a fair, compensating price.

In fact, the need for a revision of prices to be paid to the farmer emerges as a natural consequence of the increase in the cost of the factors of production that have been appearing, year after year, on an international scale. This pertains to fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, spare parts, fuel and so on that we do not produce and that we have to import at constantly higher prices.

How To Exchange Surplus Family Production Between Producer and Middleman?

With regard to this situation, which is a typical case of imported inflation from which our country cannot escape, we can observe that the producer is the one who suffers from the worsening of this situation.

The middleman (or middlemen) is not subject to the increase in prices, except to a very limited degree (matter of vehicles and fuel, for example), because he receives a percentage of profit fixed by the service that he performs in distributing products. What happens, on the contrary, is that, if the middleman (either private or state) continues to work with the same percentage of profit, when he buys products at higher prices to the producer, will come out generously benefited without an increase in his volume of work or the efficiency of his services, inasmuch as he continues to move the same amount of products and does it in the same way and with the same procedures.

But we can analyze the situation from a different and complementarily opposite point of view. Can it be that the increase in the price to be paid to the producer will have to be borne entirely by the consumer?

The reply can be negative. That is to say that an increase in the price to the producer does not imply that it has to be borne entirely by the consumer, although he has to bear part of it. Therefore, marketing margins have to be reduced to lower percentages than the current ones, but in such a way as to make it possible to handle the cost of that social function. It is not difficult to believe that those costs, in certain cases and with regard to state enterprises, can be reduced on the basis of a rationalization and proper utilization of the human and material resources available to them.

Finally, bearing in mind the speculation situation already discussed in the sale of many products, an increase in the official price may not affect the consumer to a great extent, insofar as, at present, he is already paying higher prices than the ones legally established for certain products. A determining factor may be an increase in production that can meet the consumers' needs, eliminating the maneuvering field of possible new speculators.

In the area of possibilities for benefiting the producer, another alternative that can be considered is that the producer may be subsidized with regard to specific products whose costs of production are higher than the prices at which he sells those same products, or by providing him with machinery assistance, or both, and so on.

Obviously, all these alternatives require thorough technical studies. They require a correct evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of each one, so that a final decision may be made.

10,042

CSO: 4401

CREATION OF FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] An indescribable atmosphere of euphoria and festivity inundated the meeting hall, when, yesterday at 2010 hours, the secretary of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO party for foreign relations, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, officially declared the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples (AMASP) established.

On the last day of its work, the AMASP Constituent Conference adopted the association's statutes and program and elected the Presidium and the National Coordinating Council.

The Presidium, the consultative body of the association that presides over meetings of the conference and of the National Coordinating Council, consists of high-level party executives, including Marcelino dos Santos, Joaquim Chissano, Graca Machel, Jose Moiane, Sergio Vieira, Armando Panguene and others. The membership of the National Coordinating Council also includes high-level executives of our party and of the ODM [expansion unknown], like Sergio Vieira, Armando Panguene, Jose Moiane, Joao Americo Mpfumo, Salome Moiane, Zacarias Kupela, among others.

Four of the persons who will be members of the association's secretariat were also presented yesterday. (The Presidium held a short meeting to select these persons). Thus, Abner Sanao Mulhemba is secretary general of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples, and Abdul Karimo, Jose Sebastiao and Esperanca Machavele are members of the secretariat.

With regard to the National Coordinating Council, 26 persons were elected to this body. Ten more persons (one representative from each province) will also be members of this body.

How Yesterday's Work Proceeded

Yesterday morning, the work of the conference, which began on 11 June, proceeded to present messages from foreign delegations invited to participate

in the meeting. Thus, messages were presented from Bulgaria, from the Portugal/Mozambique Friendship Association, from Guinea-Bissau, Yugoslavia, the Chilean Socialist Party, Zambia, Somalia, the Brazilian Communist Party and the Republic of Cuba.

The delegations from Bulgaria and the Chilean Socialist Party presented AMASP with a medal with the effigy of Georgi Dimitrov and a book narrating the life and work of Salvador Allende, respectively. The USSR delegation also presented a book on the geography of that country and a medal with a bas-relief representing the headquarters of the Soviet Committee on Friendship and Solidarity.

These presentations and a debate on the study group reports filled the time until the end of the morning.

Thirteen special resolutions were submitted and adopted unanimously already in the afternoon period. They pertained specifically to the following (in order of submission): South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, POLISARIO Front, Democratic Republic of East Timor and its revolutionary vanguard FRETILIN (Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence), Palestine, Korea, Carribas and El Salvador, a resolution supporting Cuba against the military maneuvers of the United States imperialists and the illegal occupation of Guantanamo, on Chile, on peace, on cooperation with the countries in southern Africa and on the political and organizational drive.

Two motions were also submitted. One, supporting the committees, leagues and other national and international solidarity organizations, and the other, supporting the president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel. The first motion was adopted unanimously, while the second one, which merited lengthy applause by all present, was adopted by acclamation.

Submission of the special resolutions and motions was followed by a reading of messages from the delegations of the People's Republic of China, Nigeria and the Africa groups in Sweden.

19,042
CSO: 4401

IMPERIALISM EXPLOITS DEVELOPING WORLD'S IMAGE OF INEPPICIENCY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] The political and organizational drive initiated by President Samora Machel is a continuing, permanent process. It is a process that, owing to its very nature, cannot be brought to an end, because of the fact that important successful achievements have already been obtained. If only the path already traveled is taken into account, without paying attention to the path that still has to be traveled, that would be triumphalism. It would also be an aid to the domestic and foreign enemy who, naturally, wants the drive to come to an end without attaining all its objectives.

But the successes achieved must be analyzed. It is necessary to draw lessons from them, the encouragement resulting from feeling that we are following the right path and we move ahead.

One of the important lessons is derived from a comparison between the situation that could be observed in the Maputo port and airport a few months ago and the situation that can be observed today.

Recently, our country received in its capital two African chiefs of state, President Mobutu Sese Seko and President Kenneth Kaunda. Both were at the Maputo airport and port and they were remarkably impressed by the degree of organization and efficiency already achieved there.

The fact that our international ports and airports can display a clean face and an efficient organization is an important factor for our country's prestige, because they are our first reception room and even the only contact that many have with Mozambique.

But, still more important than that, is the fact that the organization and efficiency of our ports and airports is a highly important factor for strengthening the confidence that other countries may have in the proper development of relations of economic cooperation with our country.

This is especially important with regard to the development of our cooperation with developing countries and, especially, with countries in our area.

Imperialism is promoting the image of chronic and unsurmountable inefficiency and disorganization of developing countries, especially African countries. This image that it is attempting to instill in the African countries themselves is one of the factors in the underdevelopment mentality that colonialism created in our countries and that imperialism is attempting to perpetuate, at the same time as it projects the image of its own efficiency.

The objective is obvious. It is a question of creating the conviction that we can survive only by depending on relations with the "efficient" imperialist countries and that nothing can result from cooperation between developing countries, because they are chronically incapable. If this is accepted, underdevelopment is accepted as a natural fatalism.

The political and organizational drive has, as one of its most important dimensions, frontal, unrelenting struggle against the ideology of underdevelopment. And the successful achievements already obtained in the port and airport of Maputo, the impact that they had on the African chiefs of state who visited us recently, are already a significant victory in this struggle.

This victory has strengthened the confidence of Zaire and of Zambia in the potentialities of cooperation between our countries. It has raised our country's prestige and, therefore, finds expression in an increase in our capability for developing in the context of regional cooperation.

They are important results that show the need for continuing, with still more vigor and determination, the political and organizational drive.

10,042

CSO: 4401

MOZAMBIQUE

CHANGE CURRENCY, EXPOSE PROFITEERS, IMPOVERISH REBELS

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Mozambique is changing its currency. The new metical will be worth 1/33th of the American dollar. The currency changeover will take place on the anniversary of the 1962 massacre of 250 Mozambicans that was perpetrated by the Portuguese colonial army.

But this is not the only political aspect of the operation which has two major objectives. On the one hand, the currency changeover will enable the authorities to unmask those civil servants and businessmen who have enriched themselves illegally, or at least, if they do not bring out their money for exchange, it will be worthless thereafter. This is a concrete step in the vast campaign against corruption launched last March by President Machel. On the other hand, the government hopes to thus deprive the domestic opposition of an important action tool.

In effect, the MRUM (National Revolutionary Movement of Mozambique), the principle organization in the armed fight against the Maputo regime, has been better able to ensconce itself in the country these last months due to sizeable quantities of escudos carried in the baggage of the Portuguese colonials at the time of independence. They will no longer be able to use these escudos to attract local complicity or to sabotage the national economy.

6860

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

BRITISH ASSIST CIVIL AVIATION--The civil aviation administration has let a 1.3 million pound sterling contract to the British firm IAL. The contract provides for personnel over a 3-year period to assist installation of a radio navigation and communications system. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

USSR INSTALLS OBSERVATORY--An observatory whose equipment had been furnished by the Soviet Academy for Astronomy began operations at the University Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo. The Soviet Academy had also sent astronomers to advise the professors while making their own observations. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

DIPLOMATIC OPENING--Laos and Mozambique have decided to open diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

FROM ADMINISTRATION TO MEDICINE--Maputo--All Mozambican doctors, who as of now are assigned to administrative services or to the Ministry of Health, will, effectively immediately, have to practice medicine, according to a decision by Health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi. The latter, who is also a doctor, announced this step during a meeting held recently with the directors of medical services and the head nurses of the central hospital in Maputo, saying that he himself would practice medicine. We remember that the vast majorities of doctors in Mozambique were Portuguese and that they left the country after independence 5 years ago, leaving us with a very small number of Mozambican doctors and surgeons, many of whom abandoned the field of medicine to do administrative and organizational work throughout the country. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 May 80 p 12] 5058

NIGER

IDA'S RURAL DEVELOPMENT CREDIT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 31 May-1 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Maradi: A Program of Action for 65,000 Peasants"]

[Text] The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank which finances operations on favorable terms, approved the award of a 3.7 billion CFA loan to the Republic of Niger for a second rural development project in the province of Maradi.

With a total cost of 10.45 billion CFA, the project fits into the framework of Niger's development policy which is focused on increasing the production of grain, pluvial crops and peanuts. It consists of a hydro-agricultural equipment program intended to increase the production of cotton and vegetables. More than 65,000 farmers will thus benefit from a program of action spaced over 5 years.

The project also provides for the setting up of a credit system which will enable farmers to buy production factors, fertilizer, insecticides, fungicides and agricultural equipment. A seed multiplication program will make it possible to ensure a larger supply of selected seed.

The action undertaken within the framework of the first rural development project in Maradi with respect to functional literacy and health will be pursued.

The IDA credit will make it possible to finance the technical assistance services necessary to train personnel and to create a central valuation office.

Niger's financial contribution will increase to \$11.8 million. The International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation are participating in the financing of the project, for which they have granted loans of \$12 million and \$7 million, respectively.

The IDA credit is reimbursable in 50 years, including a 10-year deferral of amortization. It bears no interest but comes with a service charge of 0.75 percent per annum, which will cover administrative expenses.

9380

CSO: 4400

DETAILS OF BELGIAN COOPERATION SET FORTH

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 7-8 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Niger had every right to complain: many of the projects promised during the 1976 and 1978 joint meetings were never carried out for various reasons. His patience exhausted, the president went so far as to withdraw from Belgium the Say projects and the building of the teachers college.

However, Belgium taught us a lesson in vitality during the drought years. We had every reason to trust her but, since then, only some projects have been carried out.

And Suddenly, the Awakening

A revival characterized the beginning of 1980. Besides the projects underway, a series of other projects was undertaken.

The 12th teacher had just arrived at the Teachers College.

At the Zinder and Tillabery normal schools, of the 10 teachers promised, there were only four. Today six teachers are on site and our minister can count on more Belgian teachers for 1980-1981.

The special agreement for the Kolo IPDR [expansion unknown] has been signed and there should be no longer any delay in carrying out the joint "Development."

In the medical field, the medico-sanitary assistance project for the Dosso province has just been extended for 4 years.

Promised several years ago, the hydro-agricultural equipment project for rice cultivation in the Say area is now in operation. The Maurice Delens firm, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development began work in mid-March 1980 for the cultivation of 300 hectares.

A Belgian mission has just prepared the way for five Belgian agricultural experts who will soon be working in the agricultural sector.

Another mission went to the Tidekelt salt works to study the development of a wonderful project: salt production, among other things, for washing uranium minerals, and, at the same time, the production of fresh water for 500 to 600 people, all thanks to solar energy.

Two Belgian experts have been offered, on the approval of authorities, for technical assistance at the Soniceram brickworks.

Assistance to the Ministry of the Interior has just been extended for a year.

They are putting the final touches on the project for the sinking of around 130 water wells for the Dosso province.

To cap the extraordinary recovery, we must not forget that soon to be signed are the 1979-1980 from Nation to Nation loans amounting to a total of 150 million Belgian francs, that is, around 1 billion 50 million CFA [African Financial Community] francs. A part of this important contribution is to be assigned to the Niamey-Say high-voltage line.

Niger, therefore, has every reason to be pleased with these accomplishments which are in addition to the help afforded the Agadez School of Mines and to the reinforcement of the health services and personnel training, where five Belgian doctors are working together. Nor should they overlook the technical assistance given the National Office of Mining Research (ONAREM), where a team of five Belgian experts are working in the field and in the laboratories, a service to which the Belgian Kingdom has contributed some 10 million CFA francs toward various equipment. Not to be forgotten, also, are the geologists in the service of the Ministry of Mines and Hydrology, the Belgian expert running SONICHAR [expansion unknown] site and the expert entrusted with starting the livestock feeding plants. It must be mentioned that Belgium has contributed some 700 million CFA francs to SONICHAR within the framework of multilateral assistance.

Our president has launched an appeal for medical assistance for Agadez. Everything leads us to believe that Belgium will respond to it.

8870

CSO: 4400

MINISTER REPORTS ON PRIVATE, PUBLIC INVESTMENTS UNDER FIFTH PLAN

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 12 Jun 80 p 3

[Unsigned article: "Louis Alexandrenne Tells Men Who Run the Economy: 75 Percent of the Fifth Plan Will Be Fulfilled"]

[Text] (APS)--Industrialization will continue to be a priority in the country's economic development and will have to be based mainly on small- and medium-sized business, the minister of planning and cooperation stated yesterday afternoon while responding to questions from men who keep the economy running.

Mr Louis Alexandrenne was invited by the business community, both nationals and expatriates, to give a talk on private and public investment under the fifth development plan and on what lies ahead for the sixth. The meeting took place in the conference room at the Dakar chamber of commerce and gave the minister of planning the chance to assess what accomplishments have been chalked up during this 1977-1981 phase.

By 31 December 1979, 45 percent of the fifth plan had been fulfilled, that is to say 172 billion CFA francs out of a projected 382 billion. According to Mr Louis Alexandrenne, this percentage could reach 75 percent by the end of the plan period if investments envisaged for the current year are in fact realized. This result would then far surpass the one reached at the end of the fourth plan which only saw a rate equal to 53 percent.

Furthermore the minister [line(s) missing?] are going to divide up an investment of 17 billion during the year.

For the sixth plan the order of priorities is not due to change. The minister pointed out in this connection that "economic stimulation during this period will certainly be accomplished by increasing savings in the public sector in order to limit an already heavy external debt burden, but will also be accomplished by growth of private sector efforts in development." It will then be a matter of stimulating savings in the private sector and recalls the Senegalese Government's intention to invest more in directly productive sectors at the expense of other public sector categories with their high

recurrent costs. That's why industry, tourism and telecommunications are going to see a certain amount of expansion at the expense of infrastructure and the transportation sector for which the level of investments will be the same as last year's.

However, you can pretty well tell from the figure for quaternary sector investment what 1980 sum is slated for education in the plan now underway, since a total of 57 billion CFA francs will be used in this sector. Similarly, housing will see an investment expansion thanks to the recent creation of the Housing Bank. The projection is 4 billion this year as against 1 billion in 1979, and this ought to increase in 1981.

Finally the question of the primary sector, agriculture, water and forests, rural water systems, and livestock [line(s) missing?] investment.

That being the case, emphasis will be placed insofar as the primary sector is concerned on the effort to attain self-sufficiency in food, to guarantee incomes in rural areas and to improve the trade balance. Identical agricultural projects in the Casamance, Fatick, Eastern Senegal and Sine Solaum regions give us every chance of fulfilling these goals.

In the secondary sector, the most important point is the projected revision of the investment code which "will set up new tools of industrial policy." This will be done to "liberalize the incentives for plans for expansion and renewal" and to create conditions for healthier competition between new and old firms. There are other provisions as well which are meant to facilitate domestic and foreign investment.

Widely touted efforts are also foreseen to give a good boost to arts and crafts, which in the past "have not always had the priority they deserved."

In the tertiary and quaternary sectors priorities remain the same as in the fifth plan: tourism and education. Noteworthy in the latter area are the large projects which make up the first section of the University of Saint-Louis, the national institute for rural development and the college of management.

By way of response to the businessmen, who have dealings in the different areas and were concerned about the futures of their respective areas of activity, Mr Louis Alexandrenne made reference to many steps undertaken by the government. He spoke particularly about an agricultural credit institutions being set up soon which will permit businessmen to invest in this sector and have products which are competitive abroad.

We will help you to make the most of your products, he stated, provided however that there is more organization among your ranks and that the spirit of initiative is developed to a maximum.

FOREIGN DONORS AGREE TO GRANT SUBSTANTIAL AID

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Jun 80 pp 1172-1173

[Text]

SENEGAL'S major foreign backers have agreed to substantial aid to help the country out of its current financial crisis. President Senghor last week visited the Gulf States to seek more money for the OMVS programme and, domestically, measures have been announced to reduce the country's massive energy bill.

A combination of factors have brought the Senegalese economy, temporarily donors feel, to its knees. The groundnut crop has failed with all its attendant consequences on industry and export earnings. The oil bill was estimated earlier this year to be more than would be earned on groundnut exports. Lastly there has been serious mismanagement in some of the state companies, notably those which are responsible for agricultural organisation.

While a final decision as to the precise figures has not yet been made, it has been confirmed that France, the European Community, the IMF and the World Bank will contribute towards the stabilisation of Senegal's financial deficit. The current short-term internal debt is estimated at some 60bn. CFA francs, and it is widely expected that the donors' offerings will cover this amount. It is hoped that by the end of the year this injection of finance will have contributed to sorting out the financial situation.

The plan is that France and the IMF should each offer about 12bn. CFA francs. The IMF has been advising the government for a number of months and inspired some of the austerity measures announced earlier this year (*West Africa*, March 10) though it was noted then that the Senegalese Government resisted the advice that salaries should not be increased. The World Bank is also to make a direct financial contribution of about 10bn. CFA francs. Lastly, Senegal's losses in the groundnut crop will be compensated under the Stabex scheme to the tune of some 25bn. CFA francs. This transfer should take place early next year.

What is striking about the decision to give the loan is the relatively lenient terms imposed. It is expected that the primary conditions will simply be the restructuring of the State companies and the reorganisation of the facilities for agriculture. The leniency can be explained largely by the fact that Senegal has proved to be an important friend to the West's diplomacy in Africa. President Senghor himself is a figure of international stature and it is undoubtedly felt that his continued support in many issues concerning the continent will be invaluable. There is, too, the realisation that Senegal's difficulties could have serious repercussions in the

region. Its current financial problems, coming as they do at a time when Ivory Coast, another important contributor to the coffers of the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, BCEAO, has been obliged to curtail its deposits because it had withdrawn from the international cocoa market. The donors have evidently noted that Senegal has shown a willingness to reform some of its domestic economy and the hopes are that this year's climate will be a little more favourable, allowing for a normal crop. The immediate effect of the loans will be to overcome the severe debts which have almost brought the activities of domestic banking to a halt. It remains to be seen what the details of the reforms in rural marketing and agricultural credit will be.

Austerity

Some of the measures are reflected in the 1980-81 budget, which was voted though in the Assembly earlier this month. The total budget has risen by 11 per cent when compared with last year's. As it now stands, receipts will come to 191,412m. CFA francs and expenditure is calculated at 189,617m. CFA francs. The austerity measures are reflected in the relatively low rise in the recurrent budget from last year's 110,160m. CFA francs to 115,644m. CFA francs—a 5 per cent rise and well below the current inflation rate which is estimated at at least 12 per cent.

In presenting the budget to the Assembly the government analysed the progress made in the stabilisation programme for the economy which started in 1978. The current external debt is put at 30bn. CFA francs, and it was noted that while one of the main objectives had been to increase foreign reserves, the results had been disappointing. There is a 50bn. CFA franc deficit in the commercial balance and a similar lack of equilibrium in the balance of payments. This has been attributed mainly to the rise in petrol prices and the drop in exports. It is calculated, for example, that between 1973 and 1980 Senegal's petrol costs rose from 5bn. to 50bn. CFA francs. Groundnut exports, the principal source of revenue for the government, have fallen from over 70bn. CFA francs in 1977, which was a satisfactory year, to about 20bn. in 1979, following the drought.

It has been the effect of these developments and the failure of the government to find any resources domestically as well as a refusal to reduce government spending excessively that forced the government to turn to external backers.

It has also been announced that there will be further measures to reduce unnecessary energy consumption. Cheikh Hamidou Kane, the Minister for Industrial Development, has announced that speed limits will be imposed and tax rate on high-powered motor vehicles will be increased. He also said that new coal furnaces are to be developed and diesel engines will be fitted into more vehicles. Other developments in energy production were also announced. Deposits of peat near Dakar and at Louga in north central Senegal have been discovered; mini-hydropower plants are planned for small towns along the Gambia and Senegal rivers; a manufacturing plant for solar cells and water heaters is to go into service next year; two solar power stations of 25 and 100 kilowatts are to be built; groundnut hulls are to be used to make charcoal within the next two years and annual production is expected to reach 25,000 tons (at present over 1m. tons of wood and wood charcoal for fuel are used annually in Senegal) and finally, production studies are to begin soon on the heavy oil deposit off Casamance.

OMVS worries

In the north, the problem over the financing of the entire Senegal River development programme, OMVS, continues to cause concern. It was this that prompted President Senghor to make his brief tour last week of Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi to raise more money for the multi-million dollar projects. Both countries have already contributed and the President will be asking them to augment their loans. The current cost of the entire programme which comprises of two dams to be constructed along the river has now risen to about \$1bn. One of the conditions imposed by some donors is that there must be evidence of commitment from all donors to cover all the costs of the programme. President Senghor is now trying to break this vicious cycle of conditions which has delayed the start on the actual construction.

BANK CHAIRMAN NOTES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Jun 80 pp 1135-1136

[Text]

The chairman's report to the Annual General Meeting of Barclays Bank of Sierra Leone has become an almost traditional review of the country's economic position.

PRESENTING his report, the chairman, Mr. S. B. Nicol-Cole, said that his review of the bank's activities in 1979 should be considered against the prevailing background of restriction on the expansion of credit, higher rates of interest payable to depositors and a ceiling on lending rates. He commended the Bank and its staff for the results achieved, particularly in view of the ever rising level of operating costs of which staff costs alone rose by 19 per cent to Le3,359,000.

Net profit before tax at Le2,318,044 was similar to that in 1978 (Le2,378,425), but the after-tax profit at Le1,380,911 shows a drop (Le1,677,441) — primarily due to the introduction of taxation on Treasury Bills interest received by banks, which cost the Bank Le502,489 for the year ended 31 December, 1979.

Despite the increased taxation liability a final dividend of 40 cents was proposed which together with the interim dividend of 35 cents gave shareholders with a record payment for the year of 75 cents. (1978: 70)

Credit restrictions introduced during 1979 limited growth in the level of advances to not more than 15 per cent annum, advances on June 30, 1979, with quarterly increases of not more than four per cent. "Fortunately," said Mr. Nicol-Cole, "we

were able to comply with these requirements without having to withdraw or reduce existing facilities, but in order to meet our commitments to our Produce customers, which are of a seasonal nature, we had to curtail the growth of advances to other sectors."

Achievements during the year were conditioned by the performance of the country's economy which in turn was seriously affected by exogenous factors, over which Sierra Leonean authorities had little or no control.

Mr. Nicol-Cole went on: "The erratic and upward movement of oil prices continued with their devastating effect on the non-oil producing economies and particularly so on the countries of the Third World. The average price for oil in January 1980 was 120 per cent above the 1978 level thus adding four per cent to world inflation [there have been more oil price increases since January]. These higher prices have meant a sharp deterioration in the balance of payments outlook of the world's non-oil producers; bigger deficits especially for developing countries and a potentially diminished ability to service debts, the burden of which has been increasing because of rising interest rates all over the world. Average inflation in industrialised

countries which was seven per cent in 1978, rose between 10 and 14 per cent in 1979 and in response to this world inflationary situation industrialised countries have been adopting deflationary and in some cases protectionist policies.

"The world economic outlook for 1980 has therefore quite rightly been described as 'singularly uncertain' and bleak, and at best we should expect a barely positive growth in industrialised countries resulting in a further worsening situation in our balance of payments."

Mr. Nicol-Cole then discussed problems of recycling the OPEC surpluses, gave his support to the IMF's proposed dollar substitution account and spoke of the Brandt Commission report.

"In the light of the external constraints it is not too surprising," the chairman said, "that the overall performance of Sierra Leone's economy in 1979 continued to show the slow growth that has become evident in recent years, with growth in GDP in real terms at less than one per cent."

"The budget showed signs of severe strains, as revenue, which had increased by only a modest 10 per cent over the preceding financial year, could not match the growing expenditure of the public sector. Heavy reliance had to be placed on the banking system which financed the budget deficit substantially."

"Total net domestic credit to both the Government and the private sector rose by 45 per cent and total money supply increased by 24 per cent as compared with the financial year 1977/78. Arrears on imports and external debt payments were also additional factors which led to the balance of payments crisis and the Stabilisation Programme entered into by the Government in November, 1979."

"In analysing the country's economic performance in 1979 it is easy to reach the conclusion that the major cause for the crisis situation came from the imports side."

"On the export side, provisional figures for 1979 indicate a significant rise over the 1978 figures in respect of coffee and cocoa export values, while the other major exports maintained their 1978 levels."

"On the import side, however, two items stand out in analysing the causes of the deterioration in our trade balance. First the value of crude petroleum products imported in 1979 was 30 per cent of total imports. Although the volume of these products imported in 1979 was slightly less than that imported in 1978, the value was one-and-a-half times higher."

Secondly, because of the disastrously low rice harvest, resulting from a countrywide onset of army worms early in the season, emergency arrangements had to be effected to ensure the adequate importation of rice to augment local stocks. Importation in 1979 was 80,000 long tons as compared with the average annual import of 40,000 long tons." Mr. Nicol-Cole then offered some proposals to modify the effects of these factors. He supported use of the price mechanism to ensure more efficient use of scarce commodities.

"Price changes, however, should be as gradual and as prompt as the changed economic situation calls for. The tendency of government to hold up permission for prices, which have become unrealistic and unviable, to be changed is one that should be discouraged. Rather, a properly constituted body should be created of appropriately qualified people to make periodic reviews of the cost structure of a list of priority commodities which in the view of the Government should be price regulated."

Efficient spending

"In addition to using the price mechanism to ensure efficient consumption of energy there are other areas worth examining. Public transport (including poda-poda services) should be improved not only by increasing the fleet on the road and those off the roads because of shortage of spares," Mr. Nicol-Cole suggested that the allocation of foreign exchange for imports of spare parts should have a higher priority than new vehicles."

Turning to the rice situation, Mr. Nicol-Cole said imports — as a short-term strategy to supplement local supplies — should be undertaken entirely by government or a parastatal organisation. With all profits ploughed back into the funding of agricultural development, the maintenance of buffer stocks or any other direction in fulfilment of government's overall economic or socio-economic objectives and not going to any individual or commercial concern."

The increasing trend since the mid-70s of

Government investment in the agricultural sector, buttressed by funding by world bodies and friendly countries, is beginning to yield fruits but "the full benefits in terms of production that should flow from such investments have not been achieved because of embezzlements, financial backflows and, in some cases, too high a proportion of overheads to total project costs". Mr Nicol-Cole called for monitoring systems to be instituted to ensure the proper utilization of funds directed to this vital sector of the nation's economy.

In his concluding remarks Mr Nicol-Cole said that after the OAU conferences, Sierra Leone will be faced with a challenge which should, with political will and determination, be turned into an opportunity to attain a higher rate of economic growth and the achievement of better living levels for all. The Government has demonstrated much realism, courage and foresight to have entered into a Stabilisation Programme with the IMF in a pre-OAU year. A soft and easy option might have been to continue to rely on the banking system for financing budgetary deficits and to lift the ceiling on OAU budgetary expenditure. This would have been an invitation to catastrophe.

Now the prospects of the post-OAU period are brighter. There is every evidence that Government intends to keep to the Stabilisation Programme. The first review of the programme in January was very encouraging. The financial year 1980/81 should be regarded as a year for consolidation rather than expansion."

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CONSTITUTIONAL REVAMPING, LIBERIA

London WEST AFRICA In English 23 Jun 80 pp 1124-1125

[Text]

"WE GOT OUR political independence and we went on a honeymoon." Thus President Stevens on the history of Africa since independence. The memories of the Lagos economic summit were still fresh on his mind and the prospects of chairing the OAU were looming closer when he gave this interview to *West Africa* during his visit to Nice for the Franco-African summit.

The President can have a disarming technique when he meets journalists for interviews. He meets the pointed question by replying with the obvious answer, why did he come to Nice as the only Anglophone head of state? Because he was invited by the French Head of State, or else with allegory. He delves into his past and draws on his memories as a trade unionist. Sometimes, at the least expected moments he will express opinions or come up with facts that one might have thought startling — and scarcely for publication.

Still, he would not be drawn into an opinion on the French presence in Africa. "Some people like the French approach, some people call it interference." He did emphasise that in his view the French have been nowhere where they were not called. But even more important, and he associated this as to the ex-British colonies, are the intangibles of a relationship with the former

colonial power — the way you talk, the way you eat."

On a more general note, though, he continued about the future of Africa. "We have seen now that the political edifice is useless without the economic infrastructure." For this reason it would still be necessary, in his opinion, to call on the industrialised nations for technical expertise. "I like the developed countries because they know when you mean business." The President has, of course, had his differences with the developed countries and more particularly the IMF, which he alluded to in another context. One sensed a certain lack of enthusiasm for this organisation which he seemed to feel had tried to impose certain regulations such as devaluation which were alien to what he felt to be normal practice.

On the OAU, President Stevens was quite clear in so far as his main tasks were concerned. "The constitution will need to be revamped. The conditions which obtained in the days when they wrote the constitution have changed." There seemed to be some more general issues which lay behind his thinking. He felt that the concept of interference in the internal affairs of states needed re-defining. He also referred to the current plans to set up a defence pact on the continental level. He felt that with a

restructuring of the constitution "at least some machinery can be set up to deal with disputes before they reach the point of no return."

He was also conscious of the need to deal with economic ties, the imbalance in trade which has always been to the advantage of one side" and he was looking forward to strengthening regional associations. He mentioned that he has recently had cause to encourage President Nyerere to re-establish the East African Community.

His comments on interference were echoed when Chad was touched on briefly in the discussion. He felt that part of the problem there, is in many other countries where there were conflicts was what he called the "political ventriloquism" of the leaders involved. "It is not they who are talking," he added cryptically.

The recent events of Liberia, and the earlier events in Ghana — June 4 — have given cause for much concern to President Stevens as well as other Heads of State in the region. Since this interview, Liberia has withdrawn its ambassador in Freetown. However, the point was put to him that the conditions which gave rise to events in Ghana and Liberia can be seen to exist in many other countries in the region. The very day of the conversation word had reached Nice of an attempt, which had been foiled, to assassinate President Houphouët-Boigny. Drawing on his trade union experience his immediate reaction was to say that "one particular action does not bring on a strike . . . It builds up over a period". This, in the President's opinion, was what happened in Liberia. He felt that President Tolbert had been trying to change things but had, perhaps, gone about it the wrong way. He said that he had advised President Tolbert especially after the events of April 14, 1979, "to leave the paper business and get into the bush and tell the people." He meant that Tolbert had spent too long worrying about the legislative approach to reform when he should have been seen to be taking more direct action. "It had been building up." He added, too, that Tolbert's fellow presidents, among them President Houphouët-Boigny and Sekou Toure, had jointly advised him that unless something was done he could not avoid the fact that "trouble was brewing" in Liberia.

Sense of belonging

Perhaps the most revealing comment on Liberia, which might serve to indicate how President Stevens himself perceives the exercise of power, was when he said that he told Tolbert "to get as many of his citizens as possible to develop a sense of belonging?" As it happened, in Liberia "the majority of the people were outside so they couldn't care less". That attitude was reflected later in an anecdote of when he was up-country and a village elder complained to the President that he had made a mess of things with all his parties and policies. The old man said to him, "When the white man was here we only had one party — the District Commissioner's party". It was after that, the President says, that he began to think of a one-party state.

At this point the interview digressed into a highly amusing and instructive lesson as to how the President views democracy or politics around the world. "In the West you have an over-abundance of democracy. The president goes to the toilet and everyone hears about it. On the other side, in the East, you write too much and they lock you up; they say you must be mental, that's why you write such rubbish. Which is better?" Nor did he hide his disdain for a number of very senior politicians in the United States, one of whom he thought had no right to be standing up and commenting on his president's behaviour over the Iranian crisis, especially with his own somewhat questionable personal history. There were others — political campaigners who have been brought to the White House when they should stick to the bush or the Sunday School. "There is a type of freedom that leads into chains, that is what the West is practising now."

He found the British notion of "loyal" opposition incomprehensible and thoroughly amusing. To add to the point he maintained that in granting independence the British had never taught their former subjects the type of democracy into which they were expected to fit after independence.

The impression is of a man who brooks discussion and eventual consensus but not disloyalty. He will be tested to the full in the coming year as Chairman of the OAU, a task which he regards it as a privilege and a challenge.

MINISTER DISCUSSES DETERIORATION IN BUDGETARY PERFORMANCE

London WEST AFRICA in English 23 Jun 80 pp 1120-1124

[Text]

SIERRA LEONE'S "sharp deterioration in budgetary performance" last year is mostly blamed on "disequilibrating factors" in the world economy in the Budget speech delivered in Parliament in Freetown on June 13 by the Minister of Finance and Acting Second Vice-President, Mr. F. M. Minah. The minister added that the government was, however, determined to "steer the ship of state to the shores of prosperity". He explained the conditions under which credit of Le22m. was to be obtained from the International Monetary Fund. He also revealed that the total spending on OAU-related projects had risen from Le100m. to Le123.1m. The minister announced increases in customs duties, service fees, licence fees and taxes.

Mr. Minah began his speech by saying that events in the international economy in the past year had played havoc with Sierra Leone's normal process of growth and development. The chief factors were the escalation in the price of oil, world depression and disruption of the international financial market by the surpluses of OPEC members. These were characteristics of the whole decade, which should be called not the "Second Development Decade" but the "Decade of Disillusionment and Despair". There was an urgent need for a breakthrough in the area of equitable resource allocation on a global basis, for a "New World Economic Order". The minister went on:

"Significant developments toward strengthening and expanding international co-operation during the period under

review included the finalisation of the Brandt Commission Report, which seeks basic solutions to problems highlighted in the North-South dialogue on a "New World Economic Order". The period also witnessed the signing of the second and enlarged Lome Convention between the Common Market countries on the one hand and the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries on the other. These developments represent significant elements in the design of a relatively more efficient and more workable global macro-economic strategy.

In November last year, Sierra Leone concluded a Stand-by Arrangement with the IMF which provided for the implementation of a Stabilisation Programme as a major effort by government to reverse the deteriorating trend in the balance of payments position of the country. In accordance with this Arrangement, the Fund agreed to provide balance of payments support under the higher credit tranches to the equivalent of Le22m. over a period of 12 months, if certain conditions were met. Consequent on the conclusion and continuation of the Stand-by Arrangement over the stipulated period, Sierra Leone was able to draw under the Trust Fund the equivalent of Le13m. and the opportunity to obtain debt relief from members of the Paris Club to the tune of Le20m. over the next two years.

"This Stabilisation Programme formulated in consultation with the IMF is an essential prelude to a medium and long-term plan for achieving sustained economic growth. The main features of the programme are:

- (i) rationalisation of agricultural producer prices and the financial operations of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board (SLPMB);
- (ii) restriction of credit expansion to the level consistent with the fiscal objectives of the programme;
- (iii) containing budgetary deficit to the limit prescribed for domestic credit ceiling;
- (iv) reduction of private sector spending to ease the demand for foreign exchange;
- (v) the rationalisation of bonded warehouses with a view to reducing their number to a level consistent with fair commercial practices;
- (vi) rescheduling of Sierra Leone's external debt obligations with member creditors of the Paris Club.

Even while embarking upon the programme, government realised that in order to achieve these objectives, it would be expedient to enforce economies in expenditure and institute measures to maintain strict control over credit expansion and the flow of public expenditure. To this end, an IMF Resident Representative was posted to Freetown in September, 1979, to assist in the implementation of the Stand-by Programme.

In spite of many adverse economic developments, I am happy to announce to this august assembly that government has fully implemented the various new expenditure control measures outlined in the programme. These include:

- (i) the establishment of a new Central Procurement Unit;
- (ii) the centralisation of control over self-accounting ministries and departments in a new expenditure control unit in the Treasury;
- (iii) establishment of monthly and quarterly cash ceilings;
- (iv) improvement of the revenue collection machinery, with emphasis on the collection of income tax arrears;
- (v) posting of deputy financial secretaries to provincial headquarters to institutionalise, police and monitor public expenditure control measures as well as to ensure that public funds are utilised for the purpose for which they are appropriated.

Turning to the "relative deterioration" in the budgetary performance during the year, the minister said:

"In my last budget speech, I estimated that for fiscal 1979/80 revenue would be generated to a level of Le162.9m., while recurrent expenditure would amount to Le156.7m., thus yielding a surplus of Le6.2m. The main sources of financing the estimated overall deficit of Le131.2m. were also spelt out. The profile of this budget was rearranged under the IMF Stand-by credit arrangement which estimated recurrent revenue to be Le173.9m. and pegged down recurrent expenditure to Le144.1m., resulting in surplus of Le29.8m. The financial gap increased from Le131.2m. to Le139.1m.

"Based on a cash flow analysis of government accounts maintained at the Bank of Sierra Leone, revenue collected as at the end of May, 1980, amounted to Le161.2m. It is estimated that this figure, inclusive of grant, would increase to Le193.3m. by the end of the fiscal year under review.

"Aggregate disbursements up to the end of May, 1980, were Le271.3m. These represent 86.6 per cent of the budgeted overall disbursement of Le313.1m. for the entire fiscal year. Recurrent expenditure at the end of May amounted to Le179.9m. as against a revised estimate of Le177.0m. for the whole of the financial year. The overall deficit of Le110.1m. at the end of May, 1980, already appears to have exceeded the deficit of Le103.4m. incurred during the previous financial year.

"This sharp deterioration in budgetary performance reflected the full impact of government's upward adjustment of wages and salaries in November, 1978, higher imports and domestic prices and intensified development spending on OAU related projects. However, favourable results were achieved during the year in government's search for new sources of revenue as well as in its tax collection drive. Consequently, revenue collection during this year is estimated to record an increase of 16.2 per cent over the budgeted estimate of Le162.9m. Furthermore, with a significant portion of the deficit attributed to the OAU expenditure programme, it is expected that the infrastructural investments would help accelerate the development process, improve productivity and strengthen the economy's capacity for sustained growth."

On OAU related projects, the minister said: "From the outset, government has been most concerned, not only about the amount of resources involved in OAU related projects, but also about their efficient utilisation both from the immediate standpoint of the conference and from the long term considerations of Sierra Leone's development needs. To the end, the government undertook to limit total spending on the conference to Le100m.

Owing to pressure of inflationary developments, coupled with the necessity of providing additional infrastructural facilities, especially at the Lungi International Airport and at the Conference Centre, the expenditure ceiling on total OAU related projects was raised to Le123.1m., a figure which compares more than favourably with what other countries have spent on housing the OAU Summit. This figure is Le27m. less than the original estimate. As a responsible government, the expenditures were carefully pruned to ensure that we do not imitate the acts of a senseless couple who spent most of their resources on their wedding festivities, leaving not enough for good husbandry.

The 17th OAU Conference will come and go, but the infrastructural facilities will remain to serve Sierra Leone as living monuments of useful resource deployment in energy, tourism, housing construction and the environment."

He expressed gratitude to the "friendly governments, institutions, commercial houses, professionals and even citizens" who have contributed to its preparatory fund.

On prospects for 1980/81, Mr Minah said:

"In spite of the uncertain economic legacy bequeathed to us by the 1970 decade, coupled with the frog-leaping characteristic of crude oil prices, government is determined to steer the ship of state to the shores of prosperity.

"Financial year 1980/81 will be the base year for a medium-term structural adjustment programme for Sierra Leone's economy. To this end, the budget for fiscal year 1980/81 is designed to lay a strong economic foundation capable of holding the additional blocks we need to build our economy and reduce the pressure on the foreign exchange front. Government has already apprised the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank of its intention to enter into a medium-term financial plan after the expiry of the current one-year Stand-by Arrangement.

The advantages of a medium-term programme are many and varied. The key advantage is that it provides us with a package of measures resilient enough to cushion the effects that are inherent in the re-structuring process. In a nut-shell, a medium-term programme, with the support of the IMF, will bring showers of economic blessings to Sierra Leone: firstly, we will get from the IMF substantial balance of payments support through the use of the Fund's Extended Facility; secondly, the Paris Club Creditors will grant substantial debt relief covering the period 31st December, 1980, to 31 December, 1984; thirdly, the World Bank will resuscitate its concessionary lending to finance on-going, as well as new projects, including the Bumbuna Hydro-electric project, and fourthly, with the assistance of the IMF and the World Bank, the Gulf States, the OPEC Fund, BADEA and other official and private creditors will be willing to consider our requests for project financing."

On the subject of tax proposals, the minister said:

"The 1979/80 budget provided, *inter alia*, attractive tax and other incentives to encourage investments, especially in the agricultural sector. Naturally, owing to circumstances beyond our control, the incentives provided have not made the necessary impact. Consequently, the tax proposals for fiscal year 1980/81 have been formulated to accomplish two vital objectives, firstly, to marry the economic and social objectives enumerated in the previous budget speech with those in today's speech, and secondly, to complement the continuation of the Stabilisation Programme under a medium-term financial plan supported by the IMF. To this end, the tax proposals are designed to accomplish the following social and economic objectives:

- (i) to promote agricultural, mining and industrial productive capacities with a view to broadening the export base and to reducing our reliance on food imports, particularly rice;
- (ii) to rationalise imports with a bias towards raw materials and spare parts for industries;
- (iii) to reduce the commercial pipeline to a satisfactory level consistent with commercial practice;
- (iv) to maintain a satisfactory debt profile.

- (v) to rationalise the use, control and management of Rural Development Grants;
- (vi) to restore the art of local government by decentralising the collection of tax, control and management of chiefdom finances;
- (vii) to introduce measures calculated to cut back on energy consumption;
- (viii) to transfer resources from non-agricultural sectors to the agricultural sector;
- (ix) to control and maintain public expenditures at a level compatible with affordable degree of employment that would generate stability which is necessary for productive economic development;
- (x) to rationalise producer prices to ensure and maintain a satisfactory economic balance among producers, agents, Marketing Board trading operations and government export receipts, and the last, but by no means the least important;
- (xi) to generate additional revenue receipts to match the rising costs of goods and services required for the efficient despatch of public business.

The Minister said a total of Le19.6m. would be derived from the increased taxes and other revenue generating measures he enumerated. He concluded: "The 1980/81 budgetary position can be summarised as follows (in millions of Leone): Recurrent Revenue 219.8; Recurrent Expenditure 191.0; Recurrent surplus 28.8; Grants/Development Receipts 4.6; Interest (Debt Service) 20.5; Balance of Le12.9m. of which Contribution to Development Fund 10.3; Development Estimates 62.1; Amortisation (Debt Charges) 59.0; Overall Deficit 108.2.

"This will be financed by: Proceeds from Commodity (Rice) Sales 6.0; Proceeds from PL 480 Sales 2.0; OPEC Special Fund 2.0; Trust Fund 2.0; Non-Banking Domestic financing 8.0; Internal Bank Borrowing 45.0; External Borrowing/Grants 43.0; Total Financing 108.2;

"The current expenditure target of Le191 m. is 14.4 per cent above the estimated recurrent expenditures in 1979/80. The main components of 1980/81 recurrent expenditures are as follows:

(i) Personal Emolument and Wages — Le69mn. or 36.1 per cent of total recurrent expenditures; (ii) Salary grants and subventions — Le32m. or 16.8 per cent of total recurrent expenditures; (iii) "Other Charges" Le90m. or 47.1 per cent of total recurrent expenditures."

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN AIRCRAFT ORDERED--The Somali Government has ordered from SIAI Marchetti (Italy) six SM 1019E two seater planes for both surveillance and ground support. Single motor propulsion with an Allison of 350 ch, its maximum speed is 296 km/hr with a range of 1340 kilometers at an altitude of 3000 meters. It can carry four pods of diverse armaments weighing up to 670 kg. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

NO HIGH OCTANE FUEL--The six SF 260W SIAI Marchetti (Italy) planes delivered last November will not be able to fulfill their mission as there is a lack of 110 octane fuel in the country. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

CSO: 4400

BUSINESS LEADERS MEETINGS ON ECONOMY PLANNED

EDP Second Volume

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jun 80 p 16

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text] Economic advisers in the Office of the Prime Minister plan to call in leaders of the business world to a special series of meetings in the next few months to study whether South Africa needs to lift its economic targets higher for the 1980s.

Because of the speed of the economic boom in recent months there is clearly a growing feeling that the current 1978-87 Economic Development Plan, released only eight months ago, may have already been out-dated by events.

A new series of Sector Advisory Committee sessions is slated for the next six months to see if the growth potential of the national economy, put at around 4.5 percent a year at the moment, in fact turns out now to appear too low.

Results will be fed back to the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council to consider whether it looks best to prepare a revised EDP to lay out the pattern of higher growth potential in the decade ahead.

News of the meetings was broken today with the release of Volume II of the 1978-87 EDP which provides all the detail of growth potential as laid out in Volume I, which was published last October.

Volume II sets out to breakdown the potential, as it looked in the late 1970s, by specific industrial sectors.

What already bothers the authors, however, is that the picture as first read may have been changed by the swift and unforeseen developments in the meantime — especially the surge in the gold price on the one hand and in oil prices on the other since the EDP was written.

Already the expectation is virtually universal that the economic growth rate in the 1980s will be higher than in the 1970s.

Among developments which have made it necessary to take a new look at the EDP plan.

● Government incentives to exporters should raise export income, especially in the coal mining industry, where over-

seas sales of between 35 and 44 million tons a year are forecast by 1987.

● The launch of Sasol II and Sasol III means a new measure must be taken of forecasts on crude oil imports and chemical by-products which can now be made here.

● The start of Phase V of the local content programme in the motor industry should mean motor component imports will shrink by an average of 1.4 percent a year while local production climbs by no less than 10.7 percent.

● Tax cuts on individuals and companies should stimulate private consumer demand, particularly in durables and semi-durables.

● Narrowing of the income gap between whites and blacks will boost consumer demand too.

● The pattern of energy demand is altering. It is now projected that total domestic demand for electricity will grow at 6.6 percent a year over the longer term in the switch from costly oil and now that industrial demand looks likely to grow by 7.4 percent a year.

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 3 Jul 80 p 12

[Art 11 by Alec Hogg]

1200

DON'T take the EDP as gospel, warn leading businessmen speaking at the first public discussion of volume two of the Economic Development Programme.

The seminar, held under the auspices of the Long Range Planning Society, featured addresses by Drs Christaan Scheepers and David Mullins from the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister, and Dr Colin Tite (SA Breweries), Dick Samson (Samson and Freer) and Bill Hunter (Roberts Construction).

Dr Scheepers pointed out that although the second volume of the EDP is specifically directed at the private sector, it does not represent a deliberate strategy to be followed in a specific industry.

He said the economic model is not yet sophisticated enough to lay down an industrial policy for South Africa. Although the model has been based on an average real GDP growth rate of 4,5 percent to 1987, effects of the gold and oil prices excluded.

Both Dr Colin Tite, and Mr Samson

suggested the EDP in its present form be used rather to confirm one's own views rather than as a forecasting tool, while Mr Hunter was more direct, attacking the projections for the construction industry.

He said the implications of the EDP findings, if taken too seriously, would either force concerns "right out of construction as soon as possible", or encourage such concerns to limit competition "so as to get a larger slice of the cake".

"Frankly, I doubt whether there are any people in the contracting game who will be able to accept the projected figures as realistic," Mr Hunter said.

"How can the sector, which will be responsible for providing the 10 or 20 new cities the size of Johannesburg by the year 2000, be given an official growth rate at a level that could hardly provide a Doornfontein in the time left?" he asked jokingly.

The construction sector as a whole is projected at a growth of 3,7 percent annually in the EDP, whereas the historic growth is 8 percent. — ALEC HOGG.

SHARP INCREASE IN INFLATION LIKELY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 21 Jun 80 p 4

[Article by Gerald Reilly]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's inflation rate could be bumping a ceiling of between 17% and 20% in the first quarter of next year, according to leading economists.

And their views are supported by the latest Consumer Price Index figures, released in Pretoria yesterday. These show that in May the all-items figure increased by 1.1% — from 170 points to 171.9 points — on top of 1.2% in April.

The rate for the 12 months to the end of May pushed through the 14% cent barrier for the second time this year.

The food-only figure rose 1% in May compared with 2.3% in April, and the 12-month figure was 16.2%.

A major cause of the threat of an inflation rate which could go close to matching the shocking levels being reached in Western countries is the pay increase explosion this year.

The full impact of this will not register until late this year

and early next year.

It will be reinforced by the routine New Year increases given by many large organisations.

And during the first half of the year there is the inevitable round of increases in Government-administered food prices.

The 14.1% steel price rise will also have a significant effect on the prices of a wide variety of products in the second half of this year.

Yesterday, the Afrikaans Handelsinstituut chairman, Mr Jan Horn, said the higher steel price was the most recent of a series of administered price rises which would have a "decided effect" on the inflation rate.

In a statement in Pretoria, he said the direct and indirect pressure from the steel price would raise inflation by 0.36%.

Barclays Bank's chief economist, Dr Johan Cloete, said because the huge June 1979 fuel hike would move out of the CPI calculation during the second

half of this year the inflation level could fall again below 14%.

But, he added, the impact of the pay rises this year, and other factors, would almost certainly send the rate to 15% or higher in December.

"From then on, inflation could take off as the full impact of higher earnings is felt."

The Volkskas chief economist, Mr A S Engelbrecht, agreed that an inflation rate of 17% or higher in the first half of next year was more than just a threat.

Based on a former CPI base of 100 in 1970, the actual points figure at present was 272.1 — reflecting a "frightening" annual rate of 19.9% in May.

Two major factors contributing to inflation in the months ahead, he said, would be the fact that industry was reaching full production capacity — which made it more difficult to absorb cost rises — and the inflated wage and salary structure.

PRIVATE SECTOR LEADERS TO FORM ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 22 Jun 80 pp 1, 28

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] Plans are being forged to launch a supreme council of private sector leaders to work with the Government and the blacks on the future strategic development of a free market system which will benefit all South Africans.

IT WILL cost South Africa a mind-boggling R166 000-million to create enough jobs to keep unemployment in check in the next 20 years.

In the period to the turn of the century, there are likely to be 7,342-million new job seekers, of which 5,142-million will be blacks — almost equal to the entire black workforce in the country at present.

Moreover, the shortage of skilled labour could exceed 2-million by the year 2 000.

Also, to narrow the wage gap to the point where blacks earn 50% of what whites earn, the country's total wage bill will need to rocket to R139 000-million.

This will require a growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) of nearly 500% to R214 000-million.

This implies a sustained national growth rate of at least 8% every year for the next 20 years.

Remembering that a real growth rate above 6% has never been sustained for more than a year or two in the past, the 8% option is clearly unrealistic.

Based on conservative current trends and thinking, such formidable figures are revealed in a comprehensive new report, revealed to Business Times today (and foreshadowed on April 6).

The report has been produced by the research organisation, Syncom, following the historic meeting of the Prime Minister with some 250 private sector leaders on November 22 last year and a major conference on free enterprise staged by the 1820 Settlers Monument Foundation in the same week.

The report, on "Free Enterprise and the Individual", (generally available from Syncom this week), demonstrates clearly that there will have to be

drastic changes in the whole approach to development in South Africa if the country is to avert a gathering crisis.

As a result, top level discussions are already underway to examine means to constitute a private sector organisation — under the leadership of men like Harry Oppenheimer, Anton Rupert, Dick Goss of SA Breweries, Mike Rosholt of Barlows and a dozen others — to serve as an ongoing council, representing the private sector, in response to the Prime Minister's approach last year.

Current thinking is that this organisation could be based on the existing Free Market Foundation, but with hugely increased stature and muscle.

The new organisation would differ from the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council in dealing with strategic developmental questions rather than narrower short and medium-term economic matters, based on orthodoxy at the time.

A lengthy section in the new report deals with "laws restricting free enterprise" and pinpoints some 2,000 of the more than 8,000 Acts of Parliament passed since 1945 which fall in this "restrictive" category.

The conclusion is that there is a first-priority need for a top-level investigation to find ways and means to dismantle and reform the country's legislative framework.

This reform will clearly take some years and demand highly sensitive legal and political decisions.

The new package for reform is fully supported by the heads of some of the country's largest private sector groups, including the leading mining houses.

Private sector people include

Clavin Kelly of the Anglo American Corporation group; Rembrandt Group's Dr Anton Rupert; General Mining and Union Corporation's Wim de Villiers; Anglo American's Nicholas Oppenheimer; and Dr Douglas Roberts and Mr J E D Bramwell of the Murray and Roberts group.

Others represented include Chief Gataha Buthelesi, Chief Lennox Sebe, President Lucas Mangope, Sam Molsuanyane, America's professor Walter Williams and Walter Washington, Professor Jan Lombard and Professor J L Weyers, Dr N Stutterheim, Justice Jan Steyn of the Urban Foundation, Dr A M S Makanyane, Professor Arnt Spandau, Leon Loew of the Free Market Foundation and Michael Ivens of the the British free enterprise organisation, AIMS.

GOVERNMENT ANONYMOUS PAMPHLETS CRITICIZED

— 400,000 SAID SALES MAIL TO BE LITON BY THE GOV'T —

By G. J. van der Merwe (Johannesburg)

(Continued)

THE Government is distributing 400 000 anonymous pamphlets to sell its constitutional and education policies to the public in what the Opposition describes as "an immoral unethical and unforgivable" propaganda campaign.

The accusation came yesterday from the Progressive Federal Party after the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information Services admitted that it was distributing the anonymous pamphlets — and was planning several others.

A spokesman for the Information Services of SA, which replaced the former Department of Information when its secret R60-million propaganda war was uncovered, said yesterday it had been an "inadvertent error" to send out the pamphlets anonymously.

He said future pamphlets would make it clear that they had been published by the Government.

The spokesman explained that many of the pamphlets were being distributed "by organisations like Rotary and the Rapportryers" while others were being posted direct to the public.

One of the pamphlets — entitled "Our aim — Education for All" — was posted to thousands of homes to coincide with the fourth anniversary of the June 16 outbreak of violence in Soweto.

The extent of the propaganda campaign was uncovered earlier this week when the Financial Mail withdrew from its latest edition thousands of pamphlets entitled "The constitution will be amended to the advantage of everyone in South Africa".

The pamphlets purported to be a "supplement to the Financial Mail".

The editor of the FM, Mr Stephen Mulholland, said the pamphlet would have given readers the impression that the material in the "supplement" was written by FM staff and expressed the magazine's views.

Setting out details of the Government's constitutional proposals, the pamphlet told businessmen "It is your duty to see that your employees fully realise what the new dispensation holds in store for them. This is the only way to counteract unnecessary misunderstanding, blatant negative criticism and incorrect deductions. Not only do these bring about labour unrest, but they undermine stability in all spheres".

The claim in the pamphlet that "the constitution will be amended to the advantage of everyone in SA" is also highly contentious because most black, coloured and Indian spokesmen have rejected the new dispensation.

The Information Services said 400 000 pamphlets on education and 200 000 on the constitution had been printed in English and Afrikaans.

RESEARCH CASTS DOUBT ON GOVERNMENT PASS VIOLATION FIGURES

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by Martin Wells]

[Text]

GOVERNMENT officials doctored pass-law prosecution statistics to create a "more positive image", according to minutes of a meeting in Pretoria.

Another internal Government document suggests that Government Aid Centres — whose official task it is to ease resettlements by helping blacks avoid prosecution under the pass laws — are in fact used for more efficient enforcement of these laws.

According to the annual report of the Department of Cooperation and Development, 381 573 pass offenders were referred to aid centres last year.

Official documents obtained by the Sunday Times, in the course of an investigation in Pretoria, cast doubt on these statistics.

According to official figures from the Department of Cooperation and Development, only 4 913 out of 17 940 cases were sent to court by the Pretoria aid centre during the year ended March 31 1980.

But a count of the Commissioner's Court in Pretoria revealed that more than 12 000 "pass" cases were tried in the court last year.

The aid centre statistics indicate that 12 007 people who approached centres were not prosecuted in court — but this does not mean that action was not taken against them.

In fact, 8 284 of them were "endorsed out" of Pretoria by the aid centre without a court hearing and sent back to their "homelands".

In the previous year, a 49 000 pass offenders were referred to the Pretoria aid centre.

Only 14 363 were charged in court. Of the 34 713 who were "kept out of court", 17 389 were endorsed out.

Minutes of a 1974 departmental meeting in Pretoria, and the internal code of practice for officials at

aid centres, suggest that the primary aim of the centres is to enforce the pass laws in such a way as to avoid unfavourable publicity.

It seems the centres were never intended to bring material relief for pass offenders.

"Under no circumstances is condemnation of pass offenders to be permitted or pleaded for," officials are told in the internal code.

A meeting of top Bantu Administration officials, police officers and senior Bantu Affairs Commissioners in Pretoria on February 8 1974 discussed how to keep black people in detention at aid centres for longer than 48 hours without taking them to court.

The idea was to see that offenders were dealt with, without their cases being reflected in court statistics "which are made public".

The officials decided that, while plans were being made to appoint judicial officers in the aid centres who would be empowered to authorise detention warrants, aid centre statistics on court cases would be "coloured in" to reflect a "positive image".

Mrs Helen Suzman claimed in Parliament this year that the "pass" was still the greatest single cause of racial hostility in South Africa.

According to a reply in Parliament, the police arrested 130 000 black men and women last year for pass offences — more than a third of them in Pretoria.

This figure refers only to arrests by the police.

Large numbers of pass offenders are arrested by township inspectors or by officials at aid centres and commissioners' courts, where they have gone in an attempt to get their passes "in order".

Statistics from these sources are difficult to correlate.

Technically, blacks arrested for pass offences should first be referred to an aid centre, where cases are studied to see whether they can be dealt with outside the courts.

Under the heading "National Representatives", the departmental code states that homeland government representatives in white areas must be placed in contact with their subjects.

Such representatives must take care that their government authorities know about their "lost" and "wifely" subjects.

Homeland representatives are expected to act in close collaboration with the commissioners in charge of influx control courts.

This action is aimed at consolidating and stimulating the homeland authorities (traditional authority and responsibility), the code explains.

Under the heading "Funds", the code states that while it is possible to repatriate blacks at State expense, "these funds must not be wastefully spent" and "positive attempts must be made to make the person go back on his own steam — the way he came".

In a letter from the Secretary to all chief commissioners in August 1977, officials are reminded that every effort must be made to cut the cost of repatriation "to achieve the maximum removals at minimum cost".

It suggests that this can be achieved either by transporting blacks back to their homelands in groups by bus, or by placing them in temporary employment until they have earned sufficient to pay for their own repatriation.

A spokesman for the department said this week that, of the 96 357 cases that the aid centres were able to keep out of court last year, 22 614 were given work "mostly of a temporary nature".

He did not disclose how many had been returned to their homelands.

Under the heading "Confidential", the code emphasizes that "it must be clearly understood that aid centre records are for official purposes only".

Under no circumstances may such information be given to outsiders without the approval of Head Office.

Blacks who came from white areas might be refused readmission to those areas because there were no jobs available, or because they did not offer "labour potential" due to age or illness.

Such cases, says the departmental code, must be referred to the local official responsible for homeland settlement.

"We operate on the basis that no purpose is served in transferring a black from one white district to another unless his labour can be used there."

UNIVERSITY 'CLIQUE'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jun 80 p 4

[Text]

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, warned at the weekend that the University of Zululand would "forfeit its right to exist if it does not serve the people".

And he added that he would have no hesitation in establishing "a true university of the people" in KwaZulu if the present state of affairs at Ngoye was "encouraged to develop any further".

Addressing Inkatha's general conference at Ulundi, he said: "We must distinguish between serving the people and serving Inkatha as an organisation, but that distinction must not include the notion that Inkatha is not a people's organisation."

He said although Inkatha was grounded in the people's will and had mass support, it served interests far wider than its own aims.

"If I find a conflict between Inkatha's aims and objectives and the means of implementing those objectives on the one hand, and the activity encouraged or perhaps tolerated by an institution such as the University of Zululand — even through a consortium of black lecturers manipulated by a clique of white academics — then I will question the authenticity of

that university in our midst," the Inkatha president said.

"We are serious in our political commitment and we will not tolerate those who make a mockery of the mass response to the South African situation which is found in Inkatha."

"These are fighting words, and I seek a mandate from this conference to back up these words with action if necessary."

Earlier Chief Buthelesi said he was presented with the coat-of-arms of the University of Stellenbosch by an official of the university's Student Representative Council.

According to Mr Frans Rooiense, vice-chairman of the SRC, who made the presentation, Chief Buthelesi was the first black man in South Africa to be given this salute.

Mr Rooiense and Mr Nk Koorndor, the SRC secretary, attended the conference as observers, at the invitation of Inkatha.

Chief Buthelesi said many people ridiculed the kind of communication taking place between Inkatha and Stellenbosch Afrikaner students.

"We in Inkatha believe in dealing openly and in broad daylight with everybody," he said. — Sapa

URBAN BLACK BUSINESSMEN TO RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

Information: THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jul 80 p 11

Article by Lawrence Mayekiso

[TNA]

THE GOVERNMENT has agreed to a request from a Black businessmen's organisation that Blacks should get financial assistance from the Industrial Development Corporation.

The disclosure was made yesterday by Mr M Mahanyele, executive director of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce, at a Press conference.

His organisation had earlier this week met with senior officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development, headed by Cabinet Minister, Dr Piet Koorhof.

It appeared the Government was now moving away from its old policy of favouring Black homeland businessmen at the expense of those in the urban areas as fire-arm restrictions on urban businessmen were gradually being lifted.

In the past licensed fire-arms and State financial assistance was given Black homeland businessmen only, Mr Mahanyele said.

Nafcor had sent a strong delegation to interview the Pretoria officials.

Mr Mahanyele said Dr Koorhof had told the delegation to ask all those who had had their fire-arm applications turned down to re-apply.

The meeting was held at the request of the Black businessmen. They wanted clarification on some issues affecting urban Black business.

Said Mr Mahanyele "We particularly wanted to clarify the funding of Black Chain, which has put up a massive building in Soweto at a cost of R2 million."

Soweto's first supermarket is housed in the building.

"There has been talk that there is White money in Black Chain. That is not true," Mr Mahanyele added.

"We have borrowed money from White financial institutions to put up the building, but its ownership is Black and so is its staff, management and board of directors. Only Blacks are shareholders in the company."

The policy of Nafcor was to borrow money from White institutions, where neces-

sary, for its projects, but ownership of ventures in the townships would be in Black hands until Blacks enjoyed the same business opportunities as Whites.

Nafcor had rejected a Government proposal that Whites should be in partnership with urban Blacks on a 51/49 percent ratio, with Blacks taking the greater shares.

"There is nothing wrong with Black-White partnerships as long as the policy is fairly applied."

"We do not want Whites to invest in projects in Black areas only for them to take their profits to the White areas."

"We feel that all money accruing out of business activity in the Black areas should be ploughed back into the same areas," he added.

Nafcor had succeeded in persuading the Government to grant it tax concession on two of its training projects: the Mavimbela-Masikela scholarship fund and the Nafcor entrepreneur training programme.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

HOMELAND LEADERS CONFERENCE--Giyani--The seven homeland leaders would meet at the Ian Smith Airport hotel on July 19 to discuss the crisis in South Africa, the Gazankulu Chief Minister, Professor Essor Hudson Ntsanwisi, said in Giyani yesterday. Discussions would include the Schiebusch Commission's advisory council, which had been rejected by homeland leaders because it did not include members of all races. Professor Ntsanwisi said they would present their solutions to the crisis in the country to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his consideration. The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said homeland leaders were not going to indulge in an advisory council that is not multiracial.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jun 80 p 5]

NAVAL COMMANDS REORGANIZED--The naval commands at Simonstown, Port Elizabeth and East London are to be incorporated into what in future will be known as Naval Command Cape. A Naval spokesman said the reason for this move was that the navy's role was changing. Previously it had been used to protect and survey the seas around the Cape, but it would now be used to protect South Africa's harbours. This required a more senior controlling authority, he said. SABC radio news reported that the new officer commanding Naval Command Cape will be Commodore J C Ferris, now Officer in Command at Simonstown. He will be succeeded at Simonstown by Captain R A Green.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jun 80 p 11]

AFRIKAANS IN TRANSEI SCHOOLS--UMTATA--The Transkei Government has bowed to students' demands that Afrikaans and Bantu Education should be removed from school syllabuses. In a statement sent to all schools in Transkei the Education Department has given a strict instruction that Afrikaans will no longer be taught. The Deputy Secretary for Education, Mr S C Myrden, told school inspectors and headmasters to make a thorough study of the statement. The students' demands were also echoed in the National Assembly when both Government and Opposition members called for the scrapping of Afrikaans. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 80 p 7]

SLABBERT ON ARMY PAMPHLETS--Cape Town--The Defence Force must not become a divisive force in South Africa through the dissemination of "Scurrilous" pamphlets, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday. He was reacting to the pamphlet which was anonymously distributed by the army. Dr Slabbert yesterday welcomed the fact that General Malan had reacted strongly to "this scurrilous pamphlet" which had been distributed among members of the Defence Force. "This is the second time this kind of thing has happened this year and it is an alarming and disturbing trend. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 1 Jul 80 p 8]

JOHANNESBURG INTERRACIAL BUS SERVICE--Johannesburg will have a single bus service for white, coloured and Indian commuters from Monday. The Transport Department has received the go-ahead from the Local Road Transportation Board to scrap its four remaining coloured and Indian services on Sunday. From Monday the 12 coloured drivers on the Bertrams, Crown Mines, Mayfair and Newlands coloured and Indian routes will switch to white buses, mainly in the northern suburbs. The Transport Department has for some years been allowed to carry coloured and Indian passengers on some of its white routes, and this year applied for permission to scrap the last of its segregated routes for whites, coloureds and Indians. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jun 80 p 1]

HOUSING FOR INDIANS--Pretoria's Indian community will get an additional 1,190 new living units and building sites at Laudium and Claudius within 18 months to two years. This was announced by Mr Louis Fouche, Secretary for Community development, after a meeting with Indian leaders and representatives of the Pretoria City Council yesterday. Mr Fouche said the meeting unanimously decided on an action programme providing the additions as a matter of urgency. "A project consisting of 156 flat units is already under way in Laudium, and the rest of the additional living units should be available within the foreseeable future. "If nothing unforeseen happens, the scheme should be completed within two years," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jun 80 p 3]

RAILWAY SABOTAGE ATTEMPT--Durban--Saboteurs tried to blow up a section of the railway line near East London harbour shortly before midnight. The public relations officer for South African Railways, Mr J C van Rooyen, confirmed today that an explosion had caused slight damage to a section of the line running between the harbour and Chiselhurst. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 16 Jun 80 p 1]

CONTAINER SHIP ORDER--SAFMARINE has signed a contract in Cape Town with Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Company of Japan for a cellular container ship to trade between South Africa and the Far East. The cost of the vessel will be about \$40-million. When completed by mid-1982, the ship will carry up to 1,700 TEU's, depending on the weight of the cargo in the containers. She will have a carrying capacity of about 24,500

tons. She will be able to carry 510 6-metre integral reefer container units. Like Safmarine's fleet of five fully cellular container ships on the Europe-Southern Africa trade, this will be a highly sophisticated vessel powered by the most fuel-effective diesel engine available. Building will take place in IHI's Aioi yard in Japan. She will be one of five cellular container ships which will be commissioned over six to nine months in 1982 for this route. Two of the other cellular container ships in the Far East/South Africa trade will be supplied by the Japanese lines Mitsui and NYK/K-Line, one by Nedlloyd and a smaller container ship of about 500 TEU capacity by Gold Star Line. Safmarine has the right to provide a fifth larger container ship for this route when trade growth demands greater tonnage. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jun 80 p 13]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

EYADEMA CITES FRENCH ALLIANCE--Highlights of President Eyadema's interview with FIGARO MAGAZINE are: "At Chad, the OAU designated 11 countries as observers of the cease-fire. Nigeria, Guinea and Togo continue their mission: to guarantee a tense and still fragile peace. Just for the buffer force, 12 billion CFA francs a year are needed. How to find such a sum? The United Nations? We shall see. Even so, it's money thrown out the window....And I am not speaking of a religious war breaking out. Ah there, poor Africa!" "France has signed a defense pact with Togo. Whether they want to or not, they must respect it. If Togo is in danger they must fly to her defense. I have no way of reviving the dead. And I don't want to see Togolese people die. So I say to France: 'Look here! You promised to protect us. Honor your commitment!'" [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

1980 BUDGET, DEFENSE--Togo's 1980 budget as approved legislatively is "a conservative budget, not to say austere." The budget for operating expenses first topped 50 billion in 1979, this year it amounts to 59.873 francs CFA. Civil services for 1980 are 54.936 million, military services are 4,936 million, or 8.2 percent of the operating budget. Defense credits during the past few years have been as follows, in millions of CFA francs: 1974, 1,604; 1975, 1,960; 1976, 3,152; 1977, 4,117; 1978, 4,789; 1979, 4,789; 1980, 4,936. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jun 80] 8860

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

AMIN READY TO RETURN--In the first televised interview granted since he was driven from power, in April 1979, ex-Gen Idi Amin Dada declared that he was "preoccupied by the situation in Uganda" and ready to return to his country. He explained that he was regularly "kept informed" of what was happening in Uganda, and that his "intention" remained to "work for his people, not for himself." The televised interview was granted on the condition that the place not be mentioned. According to some sources, the former Ugandan dictator is supposedly residing in Saudi Arabia, and an Italian newspaper, L'OCCHIO, is publishing on Wednesday photographs of the ex-General in the pool of a large hotel in Jeddah. During his interview, broadcast by the BBC, Mr Idi Amin refused to say in what circumstances he left Uganda in 1979 before the advance of the Tanzanian troops. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 80 p 8] 9508

CSO: 4400

STATISTICS SHOW NET GROWTH IN EXPORTS

Lubumbashi MJUMBE: LE QUOTIDIEN DU SHABA in French 31 Mar 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] Zairian exports of agricultural and mining products have experienced an increase in reaching 50.56 million tons in January 1980 against 42.07 million tons in the corresponding month of the previous year, the statistics of the Zairian Office of Control (OZAC) indicate.

This rise is appreciable, according to the same source, especially for copper (24.71 million tons in January 1980 against 19.40 million tons in January 1979), followed by cobalt and zinc.

These two products are counted respectively at 1.80 million tons in January 1980 compared to 0.61 million tons in January 1979, and at 2.01 million tons against 0.83 million tons during the same period.

Agricultural exports have been on the rise especially as concerns palm-oil cakes which rose to 4.15 million tons in January 1980 from 2.84 million tons at the beginning of 1979.

Robusta coffee has for its part hit a ceiling of 3.76 million tons in January 1980 compared to 3.38 million tons at the beginning of 1979.

Concerning the exportation of oil, it has also recorded a rise, going up to 0.66 million barrels at the beginning of this year compared to 0.60 million barrels in January 1979.

Contrarily to this tendency to rise, the decline has been shown for exported wood at a rate of 5.25 million cubic meters in January 1980 compared to 5.71 million cubic meters at the beginning of 1979.

It is the same for diamonds of which the exportation has diminished appreciable to settle at 0.52 million carats last January against 0.84 million carats at the beginning of 1979.

9508

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT, WAGE-EARNING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] About two million Zambians have no income and 721,000 more are struggling to live on the land, President Kaunda disclosed in Lusaka yesterday.

And going by the 1974 sample census of population statistics, there were less than 400,000 Zambians in employment receiving salaries, wages and allowances in the public and private sectors of the national economy.

Dr Kaunda made the revelations at the opening of a one-day seminar for labour leaders, employers' representatives and Government officials at Mulungushi Hall in Lusaka.

Reminding Zambians in paid employment who made incessant demands for more pay, the President said there were close to two million Zambians living without work either because there was no work for them, or because they were still at school or they had not yet succeeded in cultivating a desire for work as a means of living.

"All these people are without incomes. Some of these people also marry and have children. They receive no salary, no wage, no allowance but just survive somehow," he said.

In addition to the two million, there were, going by the 1977/78 census estimates, 721,000 Zambians struggling

to live on the land, "literally fighting for their lives and succeeding only to grow just enough to keep alive and no surplus crop of any kind or size to sell.

"These sub-commercial traditional cultivators also marry and have children and are somehow surviving outside and in the face of an increasingly hostile national economy to which they are virtually irrelevant."

In addition to three million unemployed, incomeless people and sub-commercial survivors on the land, there were 1,620 commercial cultivators of land and farmers of different sizes and competence.

These, along with the active industrialists in the public and private sectors, were struggling to organise production and create job opportunities in the face of an increasingly difficult domestic and international economic situation.

Dr Kaunda said: "This is the current position in Zambia in which we, the workers, seeing ourselves alone, feel justified to demand more salaries, more wages and more allowances. We are right in our own world.

"But the Party is not only the keeper of us alone.

It is also the keeper of our brother — the employed, the sub-commercial peasant, the commercial farmer and those struggling to maintain and create additional lines of production and employment opportunities in industry."

The Party, he added, was committed to fight "this encrusted poverty over the full length of our nation covering the life of every person. The Party cannot restrict itself to fighting only in one small enclave — be that the little enclave of workers without peasants and employers without workers and peasants."

Poverty

Dr Kaunda said all members of the Party, as fighters against poverty, ought to face the existing economic and welfare situation of Zambians.

He said: "The majority of you, workers, peasants and employers in both the public and private sectors of the national economy, are members of the Party and are, therefore, fighters, not only for yourselves, but, for all the people. Under Humanism, we must not lose sight of the overall view of our Party.

"We must take all our people forward. We can leave none behind. This is the basic challenge we all face now."

Turning again to the problem of price increases, Dr Kaunda said the Party and its Government policy was to keep prices down. He recalled that at one time, the Party commanded an immediate reduction of prices on certain goods, but soon the prices on those goods rose.

"We were advised by our experts in these economic matters that it was not possible to maintain those low prices because either the items themselves or the ingredients to make them were imported from overseas or that the costs of production had risen due to wage increases," he said.

The President challenged labour leaders and all those present at the seminar to make recommendations on the stability of prices to the Government without any serious consequences.

SOME RECRUITS FOUGHT RHODESIAN 'REBELS'

SOURCE: TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jun 80 p 2

[Text]

SOME Zambia National Service recruits at the Ndola centre fought against the former rebel Rhodesian commandos during their raids into Zambia last year.

Chief of the ZNS staff, Brigadier-General Stanley Mulenga, said the students took part in guarding bridges, some of which were blown up by the former rebel commandos.

He was speaking at the pass-out parade of 740 recruits who completed their 20-month compulsory national service training last Saturday.

General Mulenga said that during these operations, some of the students were killed while in action, but he did not say how many died.

For this, the service (ZNS) played its role of supporting the regular army in time of

crisis. We are proud to have been associated with our comrades in the army during Ian Smith's barbaric raids into Zambia," he said.

The students also manned road blocks, guarding vital installations as well as other security duties which were found necessary during their training.

The chief of staff, who praised the graduates for the excellent manner in which they conducted themselves during the trying period, said their training had now made them full-fledged members of the home guards.

"They have done their 14 months of production in various production units of the service which included working on cotton, maize, sunflower, vegetable and garden fields, poultry and piggery as well as looking after fruit trees," he said.

Copperbelt Central Committee member, Mr Shadreck Soko, officiated at the pass-out parade.

RESIGNATION OF AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTED

Mwila Appointed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has accepted the resignation of Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chikwanda, 42, who served his last shift with the Government yesterday.

Dr Kaunda has appointed Mr Unia Mwila, until yesterday Minister of State for the National Commission for Development Planning, as Mr Chikwanda's successor.

Announcing Mr Chikwanda's resignation, a State House spokesman said the minister had left on his own.

In a lengthy personal letter to Mr Chikwanda accepting the resignation, the President congratulated him for the contribution he had made to the nation since independence.

Dr Kaunda told Mr Chikwanda that this was not the first time he had made attempts to resign, and during the last parliamentary elections in 1978, he had even refused to contest the polls.

"I asked you to come back and serve as a nominated Member and, before midway to the end of this five-year period, you have asked to be released. I believe it would be wrong for me to say no to this request, especially after what I said in my opening speech to the 14th session of the National Council," he said.

In a six-hour speech at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall on October 8, the President outlined the achievements scored by the Party since independence and reiterated the Party's next goal — that of transferring real power back to the people.

Addressing himself to leaders, Dr Kaunda urged them to lead the people in food production as well as other productive ventures. Those who were unable to lead others into production should help the Party and its Government and themselves by leaving their seats.

The President said then: "The Party is a voluntary institution and leadership is voluntary, so, leaving should be voluntary. Do not wait to be forced out. Be willing to leave."

Appreciation

In his letter to Mr Chikwanda dated June 28, 1980, Dr Kaunda recorded his personal appreciation for his contribution to the nation, dating back to the struggle for independence.

"It should be said that you are one of those who have grown from the grass-

roots of the Party through various rungs on the ladder to some of the highest positions in the land," he wrote.

"I do not want to point out that you have natural ability which was made more sharp by your university education in Europe and which has become sharper still through practice as you have participated in leading the nation from comparatively little to where we are today."

"This is a record I am proud of and I am sure many in the leadership will share this view."

He told Mr Chikwanda that he was, obviously, only leaving Government work and not the rank and file of the Party. "Like all of us, therefore, you must continue to be an open book."

"The eyes of our patriots will be cast on you day and night. Like the Biblical saying, you will be a lamp or candle on a table not to be covered but to provide light which will be useful to all those who seek your advice."

Summarising the letter, Dr Kaunda assured Mr Chikwanda that he had done "extremely well" in the task of nation building.

Mr Chikwanda to give him a list of people whom he would like to attend the farewell luncheon Dr Kaunda is going to host for him at a later date.

Mr Chikwanda had served in various capacities from the time when UNIP was created.

A graduate in economics, some of the positions he has served to include that of district governor for Zambezi in 1969, under secretary for youth at Preamble House (1968), project analyst at Indaba (1968), minister of State, Office of the President; member of the Central Committee (June 1971); minister of Finance, minister of Development Planning, and Minister of Health.

Mr Chikwanda declined to talk about his future last

night, saying he was "very much Zambian."

Speaking in a telephone interview from his house in Kabulonga, Mr Chikwanda who sounded jovial, said: "I am a patriot. I shall stay right in Zambia and sink with the Zambian ship."

And in his letter of appointment to Mr Mwila as Mr Chikwanda's successor, Dr Kaunda noted the "effective and unforgettable manner" in which Mr Mwila once tackled the promotion of agriculture in the Northern Province when he was minister there.

Dr Kaunda who described the ministry of Agriculture and Water Development as a "hot seat" outlined in detail the formidable "gigantic challenges of the future in this field."

Reasons Unknown

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

NOBODY can accuse Alexander Chikwanda of having no guts. His resignation from the Cabinet this week shows remarkable courage.

No definite reason has been given for his action. The President, in his glowing tribute to Mr Chikwanda's distinguished service in the Party and its Government, gives little hint on that score.

Yet it is clear that Mr Chikwanda could not give the standard reason of "poor health"; he is as healthy as an ox. Neither could he say he was getting too old for the job — he's only 42.

So we come to the only possible reason: That Alex Chikwanda felt he had lost the original fire with which he had started out as a public servant.

He felt that it would be dishonest to continue to draw a fat pay packet from public funds when his heart was no longer in the job.

There is some kind of nobility in his decision. Obviously, if other similarly honest people were to follow his example, there would be some change, however marginal, in the commitment of the leadership to the people's welfare.

At his Press conference yesterday, Mr Chikwanda warned against bootlickers, sycophants and sham radicals. He is right to state that every society has its share of these misfits.

Societies which can afford a proliferation of them need to be older. New societies such as Zambia, societies in a hurry to give their people the fruits of their independence, can ill-afford them.

When thought is given to what havoc they can wreak on a nation, it becomes clear that they are a definite threat to political, economic and social development.

The sycophant is described as "a person who seeks favour by flattering people of wealth or influence". The other name for him is a "toady".

A bootlicker is no better; he is someone who tries to gain favour by fawning and servility.

Both these people would sell their own mother if by doing so they could gain the favours of the wealthy or the powerful.

There was not much bitterness in Mr Chikwanda's statement yesterday. Yet, having obviously come across the sycophants and the bootlickers, he surely had good reason to be bitter.

On another level, Mr Chikwanda's resignation is unique in Zambian politics. He is one of the few leaders who have actually resigned — and not because they couldn't make enough money in Government service.

It might be stretching things a little too far to say that he has resigned on a matter of principle, but he comes as near to it as any leader has ever done in Zambia.

His is an example for other leaders to follow, especially if they fall into the category of sycophants, bootlickers and sham radicals.

IRAQI GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC AID PROMISED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Iraqi government is geared to help Zambia in her economic development after President Kaunda's visit to that country and a reciprocal visit here recently by an Iraqi trade delegation.

This was said in Baghdad over the weekend by Iraqi director-general of foreign relations in the ministry of culture and information, Mr Nezar Fadhel, when he briefed Zambian journalists on his government policy towards Arab-African relations.

He said Zambia was among many countries that had paid visits to Iraq under this policy and the ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party led by President Saddam Hussein was looking forward to strong economic and cultural ties.

"It is the intention of our party and government to help Zambia in her economic development like we are doing with other countries. We have exchanged visits and what remains now is for Zambia to give us areas where we can provide help," Mr Fadhel said.

In the past the Iraqi government had been pro-

cupied with other things, but since late last year it had started implementing the African policy which involved trade and political development.

This would include offering credit facilities and easy terms for oil to friendly countries. There would be no strings attached to these agreements as the government's African policy was very clear, he said.

He said his country was also helping its Asian neighbours such as Pakistan and India in solving unemployment in those countries.

Under the "government approved recruitment programme" the Iraqi government was offering employment to hundreds of Indians and Pakistanis in oil and construction industries.

"We are only 13.5 million people, but our development programme needs 25 million people to work on various projects."

"So we need as many people as possible to help us in building our economy."

We have about one million Egyptians already working here and about 500 000 Indians, Pakistanis and other foreigners," he said.

He added that Arabs were free to take citizenships on arrival while other nationals would stay in Iraq according to agreements signed with their respective governments.

Mr Fadhel said there was no question of Iraqis resenting the flow of foreigners into the country to take up their jobs.

Commenting on his country's relations with hostile neighbours, Mr Fadhel described Iran as a reactionary regime which should be condemned by progressive nations. Iraq still regarded Iran as Persia because it was made up of many nationals.

Iraq's differences with Iran stemmed from three things: Iran's continued occupation of three islands in the Gulf state, the 1975 agreement which Iraq was forced by Iran to sign and the recent upheaval in Iran and the suppression of Kurds.

LAUNCHING OF PROPOSED ZADB DELAYED

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA In English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE proposed Zambia Agricultural Development Bank (ZADB) will not be launched this year because of lack of funds, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

The bank, which is a hope for commercial and peasant farmers, was created by an Act of Parliament last year, with a proposed nominal capital of K75 million and was to start operations early this year.

"But it is not taking off this year because of financial problems," acting permanent secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr. Francis Kateya said yesterday.

Mr. Kateya said that during this financial year, the Government only allocated K6 million for the project.

From this amount K500,000 was given to the Agricultural Finance Company.

"Getting funds for the bank is the biggest problem and K6 million is a drop in the ocean," said Mr. Kateya.

This year's financial needs for farmers was K40 million and the K6 million allocated to ZADB which was to take over operations of the Agricultural Finance Company had already been spent on other projects.

"There is no question of dropping the idea for the bank because it has already been created. It is just a question of finding funds," Mr. Kateya said.

According to the Statutory Instrument of March 29 last year, the bank's functions would include providing loans or any other form of credit facilities to any person, company, statutory corporation, local authority, association, co-operative society, the Government or any institution approved by the board of directors for any agricultural or fishing project.

Former minister of agricul-

ture and water development, Mr. Alexander Chikwanda, who presented the ZADB Bill, made an extensive tour of European countries last year to muster financial backing for the project.

Mr. Chikwanda felt then that with the promised aid from other countries, Zambia's ailing agricultural industry was set for brighter prospects.

In Parliament he proposed that the AFC and Cattle Financing Company be merged to form one organisation known as the Agricultural Development Bank.

He said then: "The bank will provide loan facilities for agricultural ventures both at small and large scale levels for crop and livestock production."

The bank would also attract deposits and shares from individuals and organisations as well as obtaining lines of credit from institutions within and outside the country, he said.

ZCTU DEMANDS SCRAPPING OF UNPRODUCTIVE GOVERNMENT JOBS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) has hit out at the growing number of unproductive jobs in Government departments and parastatal organisations and called on the Party and its Government to scrap them to stabilise the economy.

The call was made by ZCTU chairman, Mr Frederick Chiluba, who said that if the ration of jobs in Zambia offered room for productive employment many problems now haunting the nation would not exist.

Mr Chiluba, who was speaking at a reception held in Kitwe in honour of 18 International Labour Organisation officials touring Zambia said:

"We are alarmed because these jobs create and exaggerate inflation by increasing the volume of money in circulation."

He told the guests who included Kitwe governor, Mr Joseph Musonda, that in Zambia income disparities

were such that salaries of ten people in the high income bracket accounted for 200 productive workers in the lower bracket.

Inflation had been aggravated by the growing number of cosmetic jobs in Government departments and parastatal organisations and had resulted in paying out large sums of money in salaries and wages to unproductive people.

In turn this kind of earning had increased demand for scarce goods and services without offering anything in turn.

Mr Chiluba urged trade unions to bridge the gap between workers earning higher salaries and low pay.

"Any trade unionist who accepts not to ask for higher wages because they worsen the situation but at the same time allows inadvertently or

intentionally wage gaps to continue must quit.

"That there are those yawning gaps in the country every one accepts. But when we agitate for their bridging we then differ. I cannot understand it," he said.

Mr Chiluba said Zambia had not created socialism and had failed to dismiss capitalism, but the labour movement would fight on to ensure that workers' conditions were improved.

He added that many trade unions had suffered at the hands of the Government because of fearlessly helping their governments to translate philosophical and ideological party manifestos into practical terms.

Unions did this because they had to fight for employees' rights to work productively, he said.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka: TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 80 p 7

[Lead]

THE Zambia Cooperative Federation (ZCF) has warned of a crisis in the country's rural development unless rural exodus is checked and a new ministry of cooperative development established.

ZCF chairman, Chief Bright Nalubamba, charged that development was being tackled from "comfortable seats coupled with intoxication of democratic freedom."

He told a Press conference in Lusaka yesterday that the Party and its Government must work out stringent measures to take people back to the land and curb the rural exodus.

If the exodus was controlled, idle young men and women could be instrumental in the development of village agricultural credit co-operatives.

The ZCF had requested the Party and its Government to establish a ministry of cooperatives so that development could be achieved through mobilisation of the masses, he said.

He said the department of cooperatives in the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development should be scrapped if cooperatives were to play an important role in the ten-year food programme.

He questioned the role of the department of agriculture which was acting as the middle-man between the ZCF

and the Government.

He warned the Government against establishing provincial cooperative complexes and said this was a waste of time as these would be the natural offsprings of strong village co-operatives.

"It is not so much the machinery and the money you pump into cooperative development but the preparation of the people that matters," he said.

Chief Nalubamba announced that a delegation of the members of the House of Chiefs would tour Bulgaria soon.

On the resignation of Agriculture and Water Development Minister Mr Alexander Chikwanda he said this came as a surprise to the ZCF.

"Mr Chikwanda is a revolutionary and appreciates people's problems," he said.

AFRICAN SANCTIONS AGAINST WESTERN NATIONS ADVOCATED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN the wake of Yom Kippur war in the Middle East in 1973, most African countries broke off diplomatic relations with Israel.

Some may have regretted the action, for instance, Zambia saw a successful agricultural project on the Copperbelt going to the dogs as soon as the Israelis left.

Yet the action was noble, a physical gesture of alliance with the people of Palestine.

Over UDI in Rhodesia, one or two African countries, among them Tanzania, took action against the British for their malingering.

What is to be done about South Africa and its naked aggression against the sovereignty of Angola? For that matter, is South Africa the only country against which action should be taken?

At the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka last August, Nigeria and Britain exchanged unpleasant words when it was announced that Lagos was nationalising British Petroleum interests in Nigeria.

The Nigerians were taking the action because they had proof that BP was selling oil to South Africa. Lord Carrington fumed, but the Nigerians held fast.

The Nigerians had also made noises about Barclays Bank interests in their country. Barclay Bank, as is well-known is a great partner of the apartheid regime. Again, the British fumed.

Obviously, they were being hit where it hurt them most. Now, in the case of South Africa, sanctions have been mentioned. As long as they don't include oil

and are not mandatory, they will do to the racists what they did to Ian Smith's Rhodesia — precious little harm.

What the African countries ought to consider is some kind of action against the five Western countries which constitute the so-called "contact" group on Namibia.

Three of them — Britain, France and the United States — even abstained when the Security Council voted to condemn South Africa's aggression against Angola. This is crass duplicity.

Africa can ill-afford a total economic embargo on the five countries (they include Canada and West Germany). But it can certainly take

some punitive measures to register its displeasure.

All five countries do roaring trade with Africa, most of which fills their coffers while emptying the African countries'.

Security Council resolutions always look great on paper, but they can hardly move the Boers, who are boasting about how they have destroyed SWAPO's ability to prosecute the liberation war in Namibia.

The truth is that the South Africans want to instal Jonas Savimbi as the leader of Angola, thus ending for all time the prospects for an independent Namibia. To prevent that, Africa must be prepared to make the ultimate sacrifice.

BRIEFS

CSUZ LABOR DISPUTE--The Civil Servants Union of Zambia has declared a labour dispute with the Government over the appointment of an administrative commission of inquiry into salaries and conditions of service for civil servants. General secretary Mr Alex Chirwa said in Kabwe yesterday that his union had written to the secretary of the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima, on the alleged Government violation of the recognition agreement. Mr Chirwa, addressing an emergency meeting of civil servants, said the matter was now with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services before it could go to the Industrial Relations Court. The union would like the court to make a ruling on whether the Government was right in appointing the commission of inquiry without consulting the union, contrary to the recognition agreement. Meanwhile, Lusaka Urban governor Mr Bill Chanda yesterday told Contract Haulage workers they should avoid strikes when faced with problems. Speaking when he presented Labour Day awards to five long service workers who completed more than ten years service and gave cash prizes and certificates to best drivers of the month, Mr Chanda said if workers followed established channels there would be no need for strikes. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 80 p 1]

STAFF CRISIS HITS ZIT--The Zambia Institute of Technology (ZIT) in Kitwe is facing a staff crisis and a number of courses, including mining, may be discontinued. ZIT principal, Mr Alister Cobbett, confirmed the shortage of lecturers yesterday but he declined to give details. However, sources said mining and metallurgy courses were most affected by the staff crisis and the present intake of students would be the last until the situation improved. Some of the students now on industrial break claimed that for most of the last term they had two lecturers in the mining department who worked under strain. On Monday, Mining Industry Manpower Services Unit acting manager, Dr Brian Saville, said the cancellation of mining courses at ZIT would have serious repercussions on the industry. Dr Saville, who was briefing a team of Zambianisation committee members on tour of the Copperbelt said the industry would be hard hit when the college discontinued the courses. The sources said the staff shortage had been aggravated by what they alleged "bureaucratic recruitment policy"

at the Department of Technical Education and Vocational Training headquarters in Lusaka. Mr Cobbett referred further questions to the director, Mr Richard Lubasi, who was not available for comment. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 80 p 5]

SOLDIERS ROUND UP STUDENTS--Soldiers yesterday stormed the University of Zambia ZIT campus in Kitwe and bundled up male students in troop carriers to answer charges of desertion. They sealed off the campus and barred everyone from either going in or out while the operation was on. Some visitors to the university were trapped in the campus. The two main gates to the campus were heavily guarded and Unza policemen were temporarily relieved of their duties. Members of staff at the main administrative block outside the campus fence missed their lunch because they were not allowed in. The dean of students and senior members of staff met with officers from the army while students packed their luggage under the supervision of soldiers as troop carriers stood by. The soldiers did not allow anyone inside the campus from around 12 hours until late in the afternoon when the exercise was over. Early last month soldiers surrounded the campus to round up students for court martial but withdrew after they were told that the students would be taken after writing their examinations. The students are alleged to have failed to respond to the military call up last year when Zambia was being attacked by rebel Rhodesian soldiers. Chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee Mr Grey Zulu said after the callup that those who did not comply would be punished. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jun 80 p 5]

CSO: 4420

IMPENDING MERGER OF ACCZ-ZCC REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE long-awaited merger between the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe and the Zimbabwe Chamber of Commerce is in sight. The two organisations are working towards the formation of a Confederation of Business.

The president of ZCC, Mr Ben Mucheche, said yesterday a 20-man committee—10 each from ZCC and ACCOZ — had been appointed to work out details of the merger.

The committee has also delegated a sub-committee of six to make recommendations on the mechanics of the merger.

The aim was to merge the two national business organisations in an effort to reconstruct the country's economy effectively, Mr Mucheche said.

"I would like to see the merger completed before the end of the year. It is time-wasting for Government officials to have to talk to different chambers."

This view is shared by the president of ACCOZ, Mr Brian Grubb. "We are committed to the merger and the sooner it happens the better," he said.

Mr Grubb said there had been close liaison at top level between the two organisations for some time.

After the merger there will be an advisory service for all businessmen. This will involve seminars on management, accounts, stock-taking, planning and other business skills.

Mr Mucheche said the most immediate task of the new organisation would be to help emerging businessmen in the rural areas.

He welcomed the recent statement by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, that the Government would now grant title deeds to businessmen in the rural areas.

The new arrangement would enable the small traders to obtain loans from financial institutions on the strength of their buildings. "We are very happy with the provision of free title deeds. It is a most revolutionary way of revitalising our economy,"

ONE-PARTY STATE IDEA CRITICIZED

PF, UANC Condemnation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

PATRIOTIC FRONT MPs and the UANC joined yesterday in condemning a statement by Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala that he would advocate the establishment of a one-party state in Zimbabwe if other parties continued to undermine the Government's reconstruction programme.

Commenting on Senator Nkala's warning, which he gave at a rally in Bulawayo, 15 PF backbenchers, in a statement issued by Matabeleland South MP Mr Callistus Ndhlovu, said:

"Talking about turning the country into a one-party state by a man who was rejected at the polls is a negation of the very concept of democracy for which we fought jointly."

They said that in Zim-

babwe's present political realities the one-party state idea represented "dangerous political delusions", reports our Bulawayo correspondent.

If, as Senator Nkala had said, some parties were undermining the Government's plans, "do these people still want the PF to continue in the national front government?" they asked.

"Do these people realise how much they are undermining themselves by making empty threats that, if implemented, can destroy the nation?"

The 15 MPs challenged Senator Nkala to disclose the names of those "plotting to subvert the Government".

INCOMPETENCE

Such statements were talk intended to cover up gross incompetence in the implementation of the Government's reconstruction programme.

They described Mr Nkala's reference to what he termed "Ndebelism" as anti-Ndebele parochialism meant "to exacerbate false ethnic consciousness by elements that believe that their political survival depends on exciting sectionalism, tribalism and regionalism".

"Ministers must desist from careless talk because such talk can only create a state of chaos and confusion among the people," they said.

The publicity secretary of the UANC, Mr Chris Sakala, said in Salisbury yesterday: "It would be a tragedy if a one-party state was imposed against the wishes of the masses of Zimbabwe."

"It would result in anarchy and chaos," he added.

MULTI-PARTY

Asked about Senator Nkomo's warning yesterday, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Senator Simbi Mubako, said the official Government policy was that Zimbabwe was a multi-party state.

In an interview with ZBC in Bulawayo Senator Mubako also said it was wrong to label armed dissidents as ZIPRA because they were no longer under ZIPRA command, Iana reports.

The Minister said the dissidents did not belong to any organised group or party, and that the Government was determined to round them up and bring them before the courts.

He ruled out the question of any amnesty of those dissidents — mainly former guerrillas who either refused to go into or left assembly points without authority — who might give themselves up. Such bandits would be prosecuted and imprisoned, he said.

Constitutionality Questioned

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 14

[Article by Henry Maasdorp]

[Text]

IN the published controversy over the idea of a one-party State no one appears to have considered the question in relation to the Constitution.

As far as a layman can see, legislating for a one-party State is ruled out by the Constitution in the first 10 years of the life of Zimbabwe if even one member of the Assembly opposes it.

A technical definition of a one-party State has been lacking. However, going by the little one knows of models in other parts of the continent (perhaps others can tell us more), an indispensable element would be that all candidates for the As-

sembly would have to be members of or approved by the ruling party.

As things are, qualifications for membership of the Assembly are laid down in Schedule 3 of the Constitution. They are non-racial. A candidate must be registered as a voter, must be 21 or older, and must have been ordinarily resident in Zimbabwe for five of the preceding 20 years.

Schedule 3 does not appear to be specially protected by the Constitution except in relation to the white members, in whose case the special protection lasts for seven years. This means that 70 votes in the Assembly (at present the majority party commands 57) would be enough at any time to alter the qualifications of black members.

But not before 1990 in the sense demanded by a one-party State, unless the majority party somehow goes on to win all the Assembly seats — white as well as black at least up to 1987, when it will become easier, constitutionally, to abolish or reduce the white seats — or persuades every Member of the House, of whatever party, to agree.

Sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the Constitution, in Chapter III, the Declaration of Rights, says that no law shall make any discriminatory provision; and no person shall be treated in a discriminatory way by anybody acting by virtue of any written law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or public authority.

Prejudice

Sub-section (2) says that for the purposes of sub-section (1) a law shall be regarded as discriminatory, and persons as being discriminated against, if persons of particular political opinions (among other named characteristics such as race) are prejudiced, and if the prejudice is attributable "wholly or mainly" to the political opinions (or other named characteristics) of the persons concerned.

These two sub-sections of Section 23 are specially protected by Section 52, which for the first 10 years of independent Zimbabwe requires the affirmative votes of all the Members of the Assembly for legislation amending, adding to or repealing Schedule 5 of the Constitution, among other things.

This schedule is a list of provisions "relating to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual". Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 23 are on the list.

So are sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 21, which enshrine freedom of assembly and association, including the right to "form or belong to political parties"; and also the right not to be compelled to belong to one.

Sub-section (3) of Section 21 says a law making provision for various categories of the public interest shall not be held to contravene this freedom — but such a law must be "reasonably justifiable in a democratic society".

The Declaration of Rights is, of course, enforceable by order of the High Court.

Delusion

It is worth while to remind ourselves of this sort of thing, if we suffer from the delusion that the Government has absolute power.

After the Minister of Finance, Senator Nkomo, had said last week that he would advocate the declaration of a one-party State if other parties continued to undermine (as he alleged) the Government's reconstruction programme, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Muboko, said official Government policy was that Zimbabwe was a multiparty State.

Later in the week the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was quoted as saying that he was not against a one-party State "as long as it results from the decision of the people".

He seems to have been talking of a one-party State in the informal as well as the formal sense.

But his remarks as well as the other pronouncements tend to suggest that even a constitutionally founded one-party State turns on the will of his party.

That is far from being true in Zimbabwe in the next 10 years, assuming the presence in the Assembly of anyone opposing such a change.

Safeguard

But in 1990 group ambition and insecurity could constitutionally find expression in a one-party State, given only 70 Assembly votes in favour.

The 20 white members can be relied on as a safeguard for only seven of those 10 years. At present their seats cannot be abolished or reduced except by the votes of all members, including their own. After seven years only 70 votes will be needed for this.

From 1987 it will probably be up to black members of the Assembly to resist, if they wish, the imposition of the one-party State that Mr Mugabe has said — in a television interview soon after he assumed office — he personally would prefer.

NKOMO SLAMS ZANLA FORCES' FOR ATROCITIES

Sallymore THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 1

[TOL]

ZANLA forces were responsible for atrocities worse than any committed by the "former regime", the Minister of Home Affairs and president of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, charged in Bulawayo yesterday.

Because these forces were operating, the people in the eastern parts of the country — Mashonaland, Manicaland, Victoria and southern Midlands — were not free.

Speaking at the funeral of a ZIPRA nurse, Miss Jane Matiba, who died in a road accident on Tuesday, Mr Nkomo said he wanted to comment on Press reports of statements made by the Prime Minister Mr Mugabe, in Sierra Leone.

The reports said that some elements of Mr Nkomo's forces in the west had not accepted the new Government and that ZIPRA forces were used in the operation to round them up.

"ZIPRA forces were not 'used'," said Mr Nkomo yesterday. "It was on my instigation alone that I ordered them to round up our fellow freedom fighters, 375 in Tloletjo alone.

DUTY

"I ordered these boys to be rounded up in an attempt to show Mr Mugabe his duty to round up dissidents in the east of this country.

"But they have not been rounded up. Mr Mugabe speaks as though ZIPRA was the only one of the three armies with dissidents. ZANLA has more dissidents than anyone else.

"These people he calls ZIPRA dissidents aren't part of ZIPRA. They revolted against ZIPRA. But those who intimidate people in the east of the country are ZANLA. In those eastern parts people aren't free for they are under the thumb of ZANLA."

Mr Nkomo denied there was a serious situation in the west of the country. It was far more serious in areas like Mink and Manicaland.

People who complained about the police being brutal had to remember that it was difficult to give someone a job to do

when ZANLA caused problems.

"What do you expect when ZANLA hold kangaroo courts, when they beat people, when they intimidate people?"

"Robert Mugabe must accept that I can no longer accept the popular distortion of ZIPRA presented on the radio and television."

Mr Nkomo said that if his party was driven out of the Government it would be the fault of Mr Mugabe.

Clarifying this statement in an interview after his speech he said he would not go voluntarily.

"We are staying to contribute to the maintenance of the independence of Zimbabwe. That is what makes us remain there."

"But they continue to act as though we don't exist . . .

"We are never even consulted. For the first meeting of the OAU attended by independent Zimbabwe I expect that the leaders of both parties which won that independence would go.

"But we weren't asked and I had to hear who was going from reports on the radio and in the newspapers. It's the central committee of ZANU (PF) where the decisions are made, not the Cabinet."

DEFENCE NEEDS FEATURED IN 1980 BUDGET

Sallisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

DEFENCE and education will again be the biggest features of this year's Budget presented on July 24 and Finance Minister Mr Enos Nkala will have to rely even more heavily on borrowing than Mr David Smith did last year, when almost half of expenditure came from loans.

This will undoubtedly put the severest strain yet on the country's resources and even Secretary to the Treasury, Mr David Young, has said privately that it is the most difficult he has faced.

The real problem lies in getting money for defence, as the originally expected fall-off in expenditure has not materialised. Already this year an extra \$10 million has been voted for guerrillas in assembly points.

Coupled with this is the re-opening of the hundreds of schools around the country. When they were closed down during the war, the teachers were put into virtual retirement.

Last year \$91 million was spent on education and it is safe to say that at least one-third more

will be earmarked for this vote this year.

Borrowings last year took up \$453 million of the \$1 000 million budget.

So this year's balancing is a matter of picking up a few dollars here and there to make the gap between revenue and loans as small as possible.

A measure of the tight circumstances is that the Government is considering dropping the export incentive, already down to five percent from 10 percent, which would save it a few million dollars a year. An added reason for this is that organisations like the World Bank and IMF dislike this type of artificial measure.

INCOME TAX

Not much more can be done in the way of personal income tax and company tax. The Government already is taking away almost half of income from companies and has re-imposed the 10 percent income tax surcharge.

A few more million could be raised by increasing the upper level of income tax. But this would not solve the problem in itself.

Another way is to increase non-resident shareholders' tax, currently at 20 percent. However, this might serve to make foreign investment, al-

ready hesitant, even more hard to come by.

A cornerstone of many socialist governments in the world is a capital gains tax, speculation about which abounds in this country. There is already a certain amount of provision built into present tax legislation, depending on income from capital gains.

Thus an individual who concludes several property transactions during the year which significantly increases his income can expect to be taxed. The ordinary income earner, however, who sells his house and moves into a flat will not be.

Capital gains would provide that any such sales are taxed. However, it is unlikely that this tax will be included in the Budget.

The issue of married women working, mainly in the Civil Service, is also one discussed frequently. It is possible they could be discouraged by hitting them with tax measures. But this increases administrative burdens and more people have to be employed to process the tax — these are in grades already occupied by married women.

A far simpler method would be a straight regulation and it is far more likely this would be used.

Anyway a ban on married women would mean

losing thousands of much needed qualified secretaries, bookkeepers and typists. They cannot be replaced overnight.

Administrative difficulties also lie at the heart of sales tax increases. Mr Nkala has reduced sales tax this year but could make it more selective by increasing the burden on consumer durables such as motor vehicles. This leads to more work involved and more staff, merely to get a few extra million.

Until now the Treasury has been able to persuade the Government that the extra expense does not justify such a move. Whether it can continue to prevail is not known.

Something that is certain is the ability to borrow openly in foreign markets. The recent Wankie loan at 8.25 percent may or may not be a pointer.

For amounts of the magnitude needed for the Budget the loans will be pitched at medium and short-term maturity dates with corresponding different rates. In future years debt servicing will take up an increasingly larger portion of expenditure.

For political reasons, school and hospital fees could be included in the Budget, with those wanting to pay for the top quality services having to dig deep into their pockets.

But in general the Budget is likely to be a case of large expenditure with little revenue.

TROUBLES, PROSPECTS OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 pp 3, 4, 10

[Articles by David Linnell and Dave Baxter]

[Text] Industry in Trouble

MR DON BULLOCH, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, recently highlighted some of the problems facing his members at the association's 20th annual congress.

The importance of what he said cannot be stressed too highly, therefore, the key part of his speech is reproduced below.

"I would like now to turn to some of the problems facing farmers today.

"Without doubt the major event in this country, this year, has been the birth of Zimbabwe.

"As a non-political organisation, your Association had no hesitation in welcoming in the new Government and offering our support. We particularly welcomed the cessation of the war as it so drastically affected

the lives of our members.

"However, it is of extreme concern to the Association that while the war might have finished, handiary, stock and crop theft continue.

"No farmer, or country, can carry on under these conditions for any length of time. I know this point is well taken by Government and I know of the recent moves made in this matter. But, I believe, it is worth reiterating and ask Government, on your behalf, to take stronger and more positive action in the very near future.

"The Prime Minister has publicly stated that the Government will not

tolerate any breakdown of law and order. What is needed now is vigorous enforcement.

"The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Ziyambi, recently commented on the reduction in stock thefts as an encouraging trend.

"Agreed! But not good enough in a nation whose animal and food crops are already in a perilous position. Crime must stop if we are to help produce the food for the future.

"As the largest employers of labour in this country, it is fitting that I make a few remarks on labour, wages and conditions of service.

"Firstly, I cannot disagree with the need for a realistic minimum wage, or the hope for full employment within the country. But one ignores the risks of economic stagnation at one's peril.

"Wages and employment have, and always will be tied to production and cost price. If efficiency, or perhaps I should say survival, is the criterion.

"In this context we, the tobacco growers, have no control over our cost price and I would remind the Government that during the past few years the pattern has been that of growers have increased each year and

third have just broken even.

"Any unrealistic minimum wage, on top of an inflationary rate which is already galloping away, must lead to bankruptcy, to the closing down of farms and to unemployment — the very thing that one is trying to avoid.

"We will give the Prime Minister and Government every assistance possible to maintain employment, but in turn look to Government to accept the economic realities of the situation.

"I cannot disagree with a realistic minimum wage, but the operative word is realistic. Wages must be tied with crop prices — not just tobacco, but the allied crops as well.

"The setting of a wage structure is really 'the art of the possible'. There is a very fine line between what is possible and chaos.

"Government has recently indicated that its priority is for the production of food and the seed for this is obvious.

"It also indicated, in the same breath, that external aid would not be coupled to export earning crops — only food crops. I suggest to Government that it would be wise to review this thinking.

"Your foreign currency earning crops — such as tobacco — are labour intensive crops. Even if it were economically possible, which it is not, a massive swing to the production of food crops would mean a massive reduction of labour. Unemployment again! One of the very things one is trying to avoid.

"I have no hesitancy in commenting on food production since it is well known that the tobacco grower is a major producer of food.

"We produce approximately 35 percent of the national maize crop, about 80 percent of the ground nut crop, 17 percent of winter wheat and 21 percent of the national beef herd.

"And this is done because it fits in with the tobacco rotation, and generally speaking, tobacco carries much of the cost of production of these crops.

"To grow crops on their own on sandveld farms is just not viable at present prices. 1977-78 statistics showed that to achieve the same margin as one hectare of tobacco it would be necessary for us to grow 14.6 ha. of maize.

"In short, the message I am trying to convey to Government is: We understand your problems, but commercial farming is precariously balanced on a knife-edge. It needs a gentle nudge to tip it into chaos. Think and think again before you act.

"Turning specifically to the problem of unemployment leads me to the subject of settlement schemes and the allocation of under-utilised land.

"In this area, the Tobacco Association can hold its head up with pride. But I believe Government's commitment should be greater than it is at present.

"I note with delight that Operation Seed the task force of several thousand soldiers who will help carry out agricultural projects — is at least under way.

"This move has not come about too soon. I hope the operation is successful, but I also hope strict control is exercised to maintain discipline for experience has shown that the lack of control on such operations can lead to an increase in the crime rate.

"There is no reason why this operation should not succeed for the planning for huge agricultural settlement schemes has already been done.

"What is required now is muscle. Muscle to clear the land and muscle to make the roads and irrigation canals.

"However these settlement schemes are achieved, and they must be, I know the Prime Minister will remember his

remarks that their formation must be done in such a way as not to disrupt the present vitally needed commercial production units.

"Many growers and other people in this country are talking about a lack of leadership and guidance from the economic sector.

"Many are deeply concerned about their future, their very ability to continue farming, the problems of education and health of their families

and most importantly to any family their financial stability, and financial and employment future.

"It is up to Government to set out policy which the Prime Minister has done in several excellent speeches to the nation.

"Regrettably, his sound statements have been frequently contradicted or their effect has been immediately countered in the economic world, especially in the investing nations most likely to give meaningful substantial aid, by other Ministerial statements.

"This gives no confidence to investors.

"These other statements plus an escalating use of the various media for propaganda purposes, aimed at the economic sector, have seriously undermined morale and are leading up to an increasing exodus of Europeans.

"However much such statements may upset you or lower your morale to talk yourself out of the country is pure folly. Especially after withstanding sanctions for 18 years and a bitter war for seven years.

"It is precisely what a lot of people here, and especially many Western Governments, would like you to do.

"I fully appreciate that the present floor prices make a complete mockery of your finances and that massive unemployment is going to result if we cannot get the situation on the floors substantially improved.

"But I ask all growers to think very carefully before making any final decision to leave.

"The Prime Minister and our own Minister of Agriculture are fully aware of the situation of all farmers. The need for adequate prices for our crops is known and it will be Government policy that will dictate the final decision.

"Guarantees for financial security and proper prices will keep farmers. The lack of them will rapidly create chaos in employment and for the future.

"We as farmers with faith in the future and many with little financial option, have continued because we wish to stay in the country.

"The total lack of support of many major buyers, who state that their main concern is over our ability to continue to supply tobacco, is the main contributing factor to the present floor prices, thus creating the very instability they are concerned over.

"Without being totally cynical, I certainly wonder how much of this policy is deliberate — on their Government's recommendations.

"The easiest way to get you out is for you to drive out in your own car.

"The Prime Minister has stated he wants you to stay. Don't fall for the propaganda and we will continue to take every step we can to rectify the floor situation.

"Before concluding ladies and gentlemen, after 10 years of consistently holding our Congress on the third Wednesday of June it was with great regret that I learned that ARNI's administration had managed to call their congress on our traditional day.

"This has led to the regret on the third Wednesday of June it was with great regret that I learned that ARNI's administration had managed to call their congress on our traditional day.

"This has led to the regrettable absence of many Ministers I hoped would attend our Congress.

"I appreciate a visit to Victoria Falls is very pleasant and that industry is very important.

"But without a sound agriculture and without tobacco's major part in agriculture, much of ARNI would not function at all."

Worried Farmers Must Be Assured

TOBACCO farmers cannot be looked at solely as producers of Zimbabwe's primary agricultural export crop. Their contribution to the economy goes far beyond that.

The fact is that they also produce a large proportion of this country's foodstuffs — around 35 percent of the maize crop, some 30 percent of the groundnuts, 17 percent of winter wheat.

In addition 21 percent of the national beef herd is found on tobacco farms.

This point cannot be over emphasised, as Mr Don Bulloch, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, has reminded the Government.

If the farming sector goes into decline, then so too does the economy.

While Government may listen to what the ZTA's president has to say the Agricultural Finance Corporation, a prime source of funds for the farming

sector as a whole and a lifeline for many farmers, is all too aware of the current situation.

Mr Ian Macdonald, chief economist for the AFC, sums it up when he says: "The whole thing hinges upon the profitability of

the industry. There is no doubt that historically tobacco has been our most profitable crop which is time of the Geneva Conference in 1976 and then used to service the lower return on other crops.

"Generally speaking the farmer, as a whole are in a critical situation at the moment. Most are hovering around the break even point, but many may face a break point in the future."

Besides declining profitability farmers are worried about what they feel is a lack of direction and policy from Government.

Figures for loans granted by the AFC reveal:

		Land purchase	New buildings	New implements
1972/73	—	\$3 272 000	\$193 000	\$866 000
1973/74	—	\$4 143 000	\$584 000	\$1 333 000
1974/75	—	\$6 203 000	\$889 000	\$2 642 000
1975/76	—	\$3 380 000	\$699 000	\$2 295 000
1976/77	—	\$4 694 000	\$659 000	\$2 849 000
1977/78	—	\$3 339 000	\$455 000	\$2 979 000
1978/79	—	\$3 725 000	\$1 234 000	\$3 779 000

These loans, however, have to be seen against other AFC loans to cover crop production expenses:

1972/73	—	\$13 792 000
1973/74	—	\$15 082 000
1974/75	—	\$23 317 000
1975/76	—	\$31 194 000
1976/77	—	\$38 447 000
1977/78	—	\$44 062 000
1978/79	—	\$54 377 000

"No farmer will forsake his farm unless conditions become untenable. However, if the bulk of tobacco farmers pack it in this would produce the biggest calamity this country has experienced," warned Mr Macdonald.

Farmers' incomes have been declining since world oil prices began to rise in 1974 with the result that they have had to borrow more money from the AFC or the banks.

Consequently they have experienced, and still are experiencing, difficulties in servicing their debts, despite the advantage of low interest rates compared to their counterparts in the rest of the world.

Arrears of capital repayments and accompanying interest payments are therefore building up.

The tobacco farmers' importance to the economy is further strengthened by the fact that they are the largest employers of labour in the country.

Agriculture as a whole provides jobs for 40 per cent of working population in Zimbabwe,

estimated at more than 900 000 people, and tobacco 40 per cent of this figure or 138 000 employees.

The significance of this figure becomes more apparent when one considers that this represents support for 1 000 000 people through the family system.

Any decline in the agricultural sector can only exacerbate the current level of unemployment.

Farmers' confidence in the future may appear to be dimmed at the moment, but when one studies how much capital they have invested during the past three years in land, buildings and machinery then their reservations or fears can be readily understood.

Confidence since 1972 has ebbed and flowed, but from 1972 has slowly built up again following the raising of hopes at the Lancaster House conference.

At the same time inflation has infected agriculture as the table for 'production expenses shows — and the spiral continues.

Investment in new implements by farmers also reveals the effect of increased costs, the tools

and machinery having a large import content, though it is true to say that because of sanctions the true ravages of inflation which hit the rest of the world were offset by the embargo.

In spite of the capital-intensive nature of tobacco the flue-cured crop still offers the best financial return per hectare when compared to other major summer crops, achieving a gross margin of \$538 per hectare (ZTA 1979 figures).

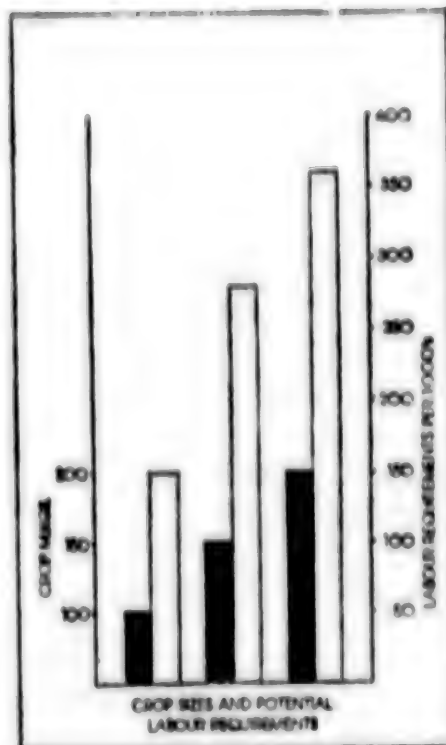
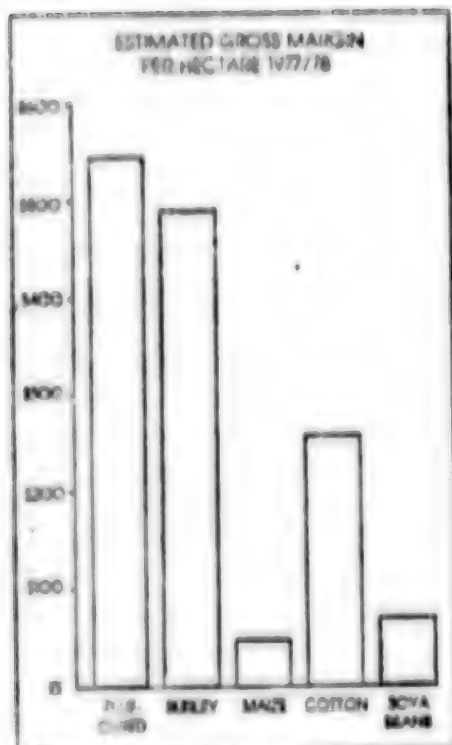
To achieve the same margin 2.6 ha of cotton, or 14.6 ha of maize, or 8.7 ha of soya beans need to be grown per ha of tobacco.

Increased productivity in the future must, as a matter of course, be a major factor in agriculture.

During the years of isolation technology has developed out of all proportion.

While its applications to tobacco may be restricted because of the crop's labour-intensive nature improved methods for growing subsidiary crops could lead to a reduction in the number of jobs provided in commercial farming.

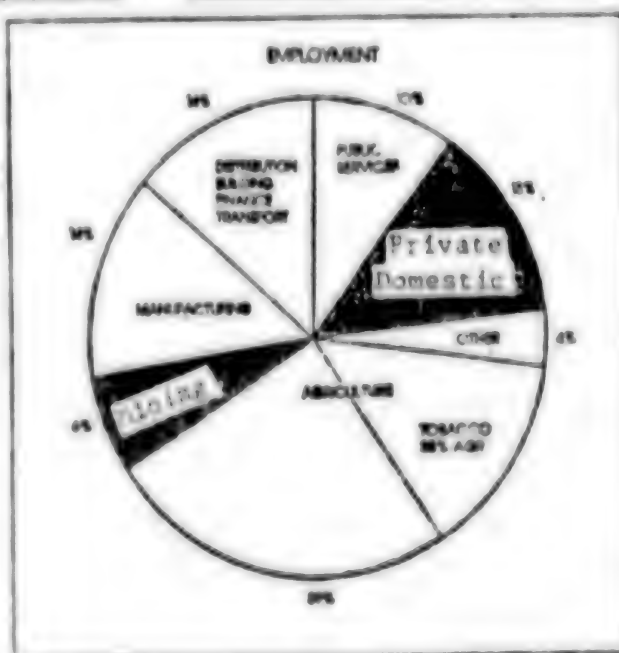
Whatever the current situation there is plenty of food for thought. One can only hope that farmers and Government can correctly read the smoke signals on the horizon.



THESE graphs, supplied by the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, highlight the importance of the crop to the nation's economy.

Tobacco alone employs twice as much labour as the whole mining industry, slightly more than the commercial sector and the same as the manufacturing sector.

The tobacco industry spends more than \$100 million annually in Zimbabwe's economy and is clearly an important customer to commerce and manufacturing industry.



THE Tobacco Research Board was formed under Act of Parliament in 1950 as a result of grower pressure for increased research to cope with the demands of the rapidly expanding post-war industry.

Its formation was a milestone in Zimbabwean agricultural research in that growers, through the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, agreed to make a substantial contribution to the cost of research.

This they have continued to do, and for many years the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association's contribution to flue-cured tobacco research has greatly exceeded that from Government.

MAJOR SOURCE

Though the amounts required for research on other types of tobacco are much smaller, Government is by far the major source of funds.

However, as and when it is possible, the Air-Cured Tobacco Association makes a financial contribution towards the board's work on these or is.

The board is responsible for all tobacco research carried out in Zimbabwe and, during the period of Federation, its activities were extended to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Following the break-up of the Federation in 1963, these extra-territorial activities continued until June 1965 when Zambia decided to be responsible for its own tobacco research.

Work in and with Malawi has continued until the present time.

The financial contribution made by growers demonstrates the importance that they place on research.

The benefit of this investment which is approximately one percent of the value of the annual tobacco crop is amply demonstrated by the significant increase in the national average yield alone.

Since the board was constituted in 1950, flue-cured tobacco yields have increased from 700 kg a hectare to the present level of more than 1 000 kg.

No single factor has been responsible for this dramatic yield increase, but rather a combination of many improved practices recommended to farmers as a result of the efforts of the research departments and the high calibre of the majority of growers in this country.

Most of the research on flue-cured tobacco is done in Kutsaga, whereas air-cured tobacco research is done at the Basket Research Station and oriental tobacco at Victoria Research Station near Fort Victoria.

Currently there are 54 research, experimental and technical officers employed in the 13 departments at Kutsaga.

PLANNED

These are agricultural engineering, agronomy, analytical chemistry, entomology, liaison, library, nematology, plant breeding, plant pathology, plant physiology, soil chemistry and statistics.

Although each department is mainly concerned with its own discipline, the overall research programme is carefully planned and co-ordinated, and frequently several departments may combine their efforts to solve a common problem.

The Agricultural Engineering Department covers all aspects of mechanisation, but has the

majority of its research aimed at improved curing systems. The most advanced is the cascade method, a form of continuous bulk-cure, heated by hot water radiators.

The department pays particular attention to the effect on quality of the leaf in the various curing systems and aims at reducing the amount of fuel used. The future incorporation of solar energy is also an important aspect of the work.

The agronomy department is currently concentrating on the evaluation of herbicides and sucroclides for use on tobacco.

They also study the biology of certain weeds such as nut-edge, and determine the effect of weeds and suckers on the yield and quality of tobacco.

Chemical analyses such as sugar and nicotine contents are done by the analytical chemistry department.

They do all the routine analyses for the research departments and also for the Tobacco Trade Association.

Methods have been developed for the analysis of pesticides and other chemicals to enable the Tobacco Marketing Board to ensure that Zimbabwean tobacco is free of harmful residues. As many as 20 000 analyses are done each year.

The entomology department studies the economic effects of certain tobacco pests and evaluates a full range of pesticides including methods of application. The control of the aphid-borne bushytop virus disease has a top priority.

The link between research and the farmers is

the responsibility of the liaison department.

It disseminates new research recommendations to farmers and reflects back to research the problems that exist on farms. It also maintains a close contact with other advisory workers such as extension officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and commercial company representatives.

The liaison department's extension role is greatly assisted by the farmers' knowledge that through their financial backing, the board is 'theirs' and this has led to a close rapport between growers and the research staff.

BOOKS

The library is a service department that maintains a comprehensive range of books and periodicals to enable research workers to be kept informed of developments by other scientists.

It has some 9 500 volumes, receives 450 journals and since its inception in 1954 has kept cuttings of all newspaper articles published on tobacco. The library is not restricted to use by board staff but is open to anyone who is interested or requires information.

The control of the rootknot nematode, a soil-borne pest that causes galls on tobacco roots and in severe cases can result in total crop failure, is the responsibility of the nematology department.

New chemicals are continuously being sought and screened and simpler methods of application developed to assist the less sophisticated small-scale producers on future settlement schemes.

The plant breeding department has as its main objective to produce cultivars with resistance to most of the pests and diseases that affect tobacco in Zimbabwe.

The main varieties of flue-cured tobacco being grown in Zimbabwe, and indeed in many other countries in Africa, were bred by this department.

The production in the 1960s of the white mould resistant variety Kutsaga El alone has saved the country millions of dollars in foreign exchange that would have been lost to this disease in terms of yield and quality or on the import of expensive prophylactic sprays.

The variety Kutsaga 110 that was bred by an innovative technique using haploids produced from another culture is resistant to white mould, tobacco mosaic virus, the common strain of wildfire and is tolerant to angular leaf spot.

QUALITY

Close attention is paid to ensure that all new varieties have good yields and, in particular, desirable quality. To this end the evaluation and approval of the tobacco trade is always obtained before a new variety is released.

The department of plant pathology studies economic ways of controlling diseases against which the current varieties have no resistance.

At present the control of soil pathogens such as *soreshin* and *fusarium* that damage roots and stems of transplants is being investigated as well as the biology and control of fungi causing mould in stored tobaccos.

The bacterial diseases, angular leaf spot and wildfire, are also being studied to determine how they spread in the growing plant.

The plant physiology department developed the current recommendations on irrigating tobacco and is presently investigating the improvement of seedling production. Environmental conditions that cause tobacco plants to flower before producing an acceptable number of leaves are also being studied to avoid the loss in yield resulting from a low leaf number.

The effect of fertilizer application and other mineral nutrients on yield and quality of tobacco is the responsibility of the

soil chemistry department.

It is currently investigating ways of encouraging rapid growth of seedlings after transplanting into the lands in an attempt to improve the growth of later plantings that are often slow to get away.

Some experimental results have to be tested on a large scale before they can be recommended to farmers.

The development of techniques for this large scale testing is the responsibility of the productivity department.

They also conduct research into methods of obtaining maximum financial returns by studying the most effective use of management, labour, fuel, fertilizer, chemicals and machinery.

ADVICE

Finally, the statistics department provides advice on experimental design, statistically analyses experimental results and produces the typed reports. They also undertake investigations into improved methods of experimental design.

The descriptions given of each department at Kutsaga Research Station have been brief and many research projects have not been mentioned.

However, readers have been provided with a clue to the role that the Tobacco Research Board has played in making tobacco the most important single agricultural commodity grown in Zimbabwe.

The presently depressed prices due to world over-supply and reduced quality of some of the tobacco on sale in Salisbury as a result of last season's drought mean tobacco farmers will have to rely heavily on the board for ways to improve yields and quality, cut costs and therefore maximise profits to enable Zimbabwe to regain its rightful position as one of the world's major suppliers of quality tobacco.

Looking at the Export Potential

SALES of unmanufactured tobacco to buyers abroad may be a key source of foreign exchange earnings for Zimbabwe, but currency reserves could be swelled dramatically if international brands of cigarettes can be produced for the overseas markets.

There would be little scope for these brands in Britain, or for that matter, in the rest of Europe where any threat to production from outside would have serious implications for the deteriorating employment picture.

With the West sliding into another economic recession protectionism might become the order of the day, despite the realities of the European Economic Community and the Lomé Convention.

Therefore Zimbabwe's prime producers of cigarettes, Rothmans and B.A.T., must look elsewhere if they are to capture a slice of the world market.

However, neither group, nor their competitors, is likely to close down any part of its manufacturing operations in other countries where they are already established, and where demand in those domestic markets is not being fulfilled, if for no other reason than political considerations.

Both have operations in

Nigeria, but it is understood that the vast market there — the population is in the region of 90 million — outstrips production.

Now that Zimbabwe is an independent state and a fellow member of the Organisation of African Unity there is a possibility in the future that exports could flow to Nigeria and other states on the continent.

POTENTIAL

The Middle East, in particular Saudi Arabia, Iran and the Gulf States is another area with potential. So too could be India and Pakistan.

Internationally, Rothmans and B.A.T. are competitors. In Zimbabwe they are not. For some years now they have been partners in production, and marketing, sharing the profits.

What effect a major export drive would have upon their relationship in Zimbabwe is not known. Neither company would comment.

Such decisions are taken at the highest levels by their parent companies.

Yet it is surely in their interests, and the interests of this country, for them to seek a slice of the lucrative export market worldwide.

It is an area well worth exploring, and one which the Government should also study in conjunction with the companies.

SLUMP IN AIR CARGO TRAFFIC REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Cargo traffic to and from Zimbabwe since independence has been in the doldrums for the country's official carrier, Afretair, and only foreign contracts have kept business alive.

Managing director, Captain Jack Malloch, says he is disappointed but not surprised by the lack of business. "We have been carrying about 15 tonnes a week into the country and 200 tonnes a week out," he says. "Our capacity is very much more than this: we could handle 750 to 1,000 tonnes a week each way.

"But the worst could be over. In the last few days business has picked up somewhat and we have been getting more enquiries."

Captain Malloch says his first priority is to give the country a reliable, efficient service. "Our overseas charters are merely to fill in and keep us going. These are mainly from Europe to the Middle East and North Africa.

"But our problems are not unique. Throughout the world there is a slump in airfreighting, especially in North America where there is a tremendous amount of over-capacity."

Captain Malloch says he is not interested in becoming involved in passenger carrying. "Quite apart from registration precluding the company from carrying passengers, it is a specialised business."

CSO: 4420

NEW ROLE FOR SUGAR: MINISTERS TOLD OF FOREIGN SAVINGS

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 11

[Text]

A PARTY of 35 businessmen and Government officials this week visited the new ethanol plant built by Triangle Limited in the southeast Lowveld.

The party included the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, and the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Moses Mvenge.

The plant, which produces ethanol from sugar grown in the area, was designed by German consultants and fabricated in Zimbabwe at well below the estimated cost of \$5 million.

Built adjacent to the company's sugar mill, the plant has a capacity of 120 000 litres a day, working on around-the-clock, seven days a week. The storage capacity of 5 million litres is sufficient to keep supplies moving during shut-down and maintenance periods.

The imported content was kept to a minimum with a foreign currency element of \$1.5 million.

Technical director, Mr C. Wenman told guests, "We are confident we have selected a very good technology. We visited Europe and Brazil, and although the Brazilians are

said to be leaders in the development of fuel substitutes, we decided the European technology was better suited to our requirements."

Building the plant was first mooted in 1974, when the world sugar market was low. An ethanol plant was a means of not only saving foreign currency on fuel imports, but would utilise 70 percent of locally grown sugar crops.

At today's prices the project will save the country between \$10 million and \$12 million a year. Taking into account the loss of sugar exports, the final saving is estimated to be between \$3 million and \$5 million.

The use of sugar for the manufacture of ethanol will mean the company will lose profits when the sugar prices are high. However, it will save the organisation from being completely subjected to the vagaries of the world sugar market.

CONCERN

Mr Vin Lowrie, Salisbury's chief fire officer, who was among the visitors on Monday, expressed some concern over

the fire fighting equipment installed at the plant.

Mr Lowrie said: "This is a remarkable achievement and it's all the more praiseworthy when it is considered this was built in a sensitive area while sanctions and other disturbances were in force. However, when one considers the importance of the project, and what an asset it is to the nation, more sophisticated fire equipment should have been incorporated in the planning."

Mr Lowrie said he is prepared to advise on fire equipment for the plant if called upon to do so. "In fact, I have recommended that they apply to the Salisbury City Council, to allow their firemen to be trained at the Salisbury Fire brigade."

The ethanol project has paved the way for the establishment of a large carbon dioxide plant, providing foreign exchange can be found for such a project.

Carbon dioxide is used in making aerated soft drinks, dry-ice and in a steel foundry moulding process.

BULAWAYO RECORD BUDGET REVEALED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

IN a record budget of \$78 236 871, Bulawayo City Council has raised ratepayers' fees on two items: Rates—up by 8.33 percent; and refuse removals—up by \$4.30 for daily and by \$1.30 for weekly removals.

The budget is more than \$18 000 000 up on last year's \$59 900 000. In the past two years it has risen by more than 50 percent and in the preceding four years, by 25 percent.

The budget was "positive, realistic, and expansionist," he said.

He was conscious of the changes which would take place in a few months in the structure of the council, he said.

The coming unitary system of local government was one advocated by the council itself.

"Now a great deal of work must be done to translate that into administrative practice." Confidence must be the keynote. Efficiency could thrive only in an atmosphere of confidence.

"I therefore appeal to our skilled staff to remain with us and continue to supply their invaluable assistance during the changing but nevertheless stimulating years ahead."

In spite of cuts, capital expenditure for the coming year was estimated at

\$28 708 000. This was an increase of \$10 473 000 — 65 percent over last year's estimate.

"We anticipate a resurgence of economic activity in all sections of the economy. Accordingly the council must plan for the development of essential services."

Once again large sums were included in the capital budget for the housing programme in the west areas and for expansion to new areas.

Large amounts for essential services to these areas were also included.

The increases in rates and refuse services will bring the council additional revenue of \$393 000 and reduce an anticipated deficit of \$338 000 to \$143 000, which will be carried forward.

Presenting the budget yesterday, the chairman of the council's finance committee, Councillor Eugene Gordon, said it was designed to benefit all people in the city.

"I earnestly appeal to industrialists and businessmen, and for that matter to all citizens, to adopt a positive approach and work together to build a happy and greater Bulawayo," he said.

"Potential overseas investors appear to be sitting on the fence waiting to see how things develop," he said.

"I believe we must lead them, as I know we can, that Bulawayo is a thriving city with the means to expand its services to industrialists and its inhabitants."

"In this way we will assist the country in attracting investment."

TTL TRIBESMEN BALK AT RESETTLEMENT SCHEME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

TRIBESMEN involved in Zimbabwe's first land resettlement scheme have expressed reservations about adopting a collective farming system on formerly white-owned land.

Subsistence farmers from the Gutu Tribal Trust Land, who are due to settle on 32 000 ha in the neighbouring Soti Source area, have agreed to decide by July 26 what agricultural system they will choose, reports Iana.

Their decision could influence future resettlement schemes and determine to what extent Zimbabwe follows the example of other socialist-orientated states in Africa.

At a stormy meeting in Gutu last week, about 2 500 tribesmen debated the merits of three schemes for settling land in the area which was abandoned during the war in the face of persistent attacks on farms and stock thefts.

AVAILABLE

The gathering was addressed by the Minister of

Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, who said the land was available to relieve population pressure in Gutu, which was as high as anywhere in Zimbabwe.

Provincial Commissioner Mr Bob Menzies, who also attended the meeting, said the Government's aim was to find out which system was favoured by the people concerned, and to arrive at a method whereby they could reach a decision.

"Basically, they will have to opt for the traditional system of farming which they already practise, a communal scheme, or something in between — a core estate with individual plots around it," he said.

"Of course they may put forward a different plan of their own.

"Also, the tribesmen will have to decide how many people are to be involved in the new scheme and who they will be. Obviously, the more families to be resettled, the less land each can cultivate.

PRODUCTIVELY

"The pressure of population will probably rule out the highly organised commercial farming which used to be practised there before the war, but the Minister is determined to see the land used productively and he wants work to start as soon as possible," he said.

Mr Menzies said the tribesmen accepted the July 26 deadline for putting forward their proposals, as they agreed that much further delay would hold up any scheme of construction and planting until after the start of the rainy season, which officially begins on September 15.

"Last week's meeting produced a fair amount of heated argument, with very few people supporting the idea of full collectivisation," he said.

"But the Government is not trying to foist this scheme on to the people if they are opposed to it. The Minister pointed out that if the land were to be divided up into too many small plots, food production would almost certainly be disappointing."

BRITAIN WIPES \$33M OFF DEPT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

BRITAIN has agreed to write off \$33 million — more than a third — of Zimbabwe's debt to London incurred by the Southern Rhodesia Government before UDI in 1965.

Payment of the remainder of the debt — \$33 million, about \$48 million — due to the British Government for the Kariba project will be rescheduled over eight years after a two-year grace period and at 8 per cent interest payable on the outstanding amounts from the time of settlement.

Announcing this yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Arnoth Enos Nkala, said these arrangements, and others to be announced later, meant settlement of all Zimbabwe's outstanding obligations.

"We have met our undertakings as we shall always do," he said.

The Minister said a further benefit flowing from the debt rescheduling was that an equivalent amount of Zimbabwe dollars — about \$48

million — would be released for payment to the Exchequer.

The British Government had agreed to write off the \$33 million "having taken full account of the prospects for the Zimbabwean economy and our consequent capacity to service debt obligations".

The write-off relates principally to Commonwealth Development Welfare loans, Commonwealth Assistance loans and certain loans originally made by the International Bank for Reconstruction.

Mr Nkala said the Zimbabwe Government "greatly appreciated" the understanding shown by the British Government and its "obvious willingness to assist our country over the hurdles of this new nation's formative years".

Arrangements agreed about obligations to British holders of Southern Rhodesia Government stocks issued on the London market would be made known when various technical and legal tasks had been completed.

"I am extremely pleased that it has been possible to achieve agreement on government-to-government debt and between the Government

and the Council of Foreign Bondholders about the London market debt.

"The agreement will assist in reinforcing our economy in the critical years ahead and will serve to strengthen our capacity to raise finance, much needed for development, on international markets."

RECALLED

Mr Nkala recalled that soon after the independence election in February the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had stated that his Government, irrespective of the legal commitment, intended to honour these and similar obligations.

"The Prime Minister repeated his undertaking — and I myself made the Government's position abundantly clear — on several occasions, and suggested that the necessary discussion to achieve an agreed settlement should start as soon as practical."

The discussions took place in May and June.

The debt agreement was announced in the British House of Commons last night by Foreign Office Minister Mr Richard Luce, *Irish Times* reports.

He said the British Government was confident the agreement "will help to reinforce the position of the Zimbabwean economy over the critical years ahead, and will serve to strengthen the capacity of the Zimbabwean Government to raise finance for development on international markets".

Details of repayment of private debt would be announced by the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London after technical details had been finalised. Mr Luce said.

Earlier the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, urged other Western nations to give more aid to Zimbabwe and said some countries had done less than Britain had hoped.

He told a Parliamentary committee that the aid the new nation was getting fell short of what it needed.

He said Zimbabwe needed money now, but would not need it for very long. The underlying economy of the country was strong. Lord Carrington said, and aid was needed primarily to repair damage caused by the war.

INTIMIDATION RIFE IN MANICALAND CLAIMS ZANU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

ZANU said yesterday that following "widespread intimidation" against party supporters in Manicaland, it was unlikely the party would contest the October local government elections in the province.

Mr James Davova, the publicity secretary, said: "According to ZANU followers in Manicaland, the situation in that province gives cause for concern and is very much similar to the situation that obtained in Manicaland before and during the February elections, when political intimidation and thuggery bordering on anarchy was the order of the day.

"Such a breakdown of law and order in Manicaland Province as a whole makes it totally impossible for opposition

parties in particular to campaign freely, according to ZANU followers in the eastern districts."

He added that as a result of the alleged intimidation, the local government poll in Manicaland would not be free and fair, and ZANU did not think it would be able to participate in the elections there.

In Bulawayo yesterday ZANU's national chairman, Mr P. F. Sithole, said his party would fight the elections in spite of its feeling that law and order had deteriorated.

"I call upon the Government to establish a situation in which all contesting parties will campaign freely and fairly without intimidation and interference by youth or military wings of some parties."

EXISTENCE IN SABI VALLEY DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

COMING home has not been all joy for many of the thousands of Zimbabwean refugees who fled to Mozambique during the war.

Home for some is the arid, hot, malaria-ridden Sabi Valley where day-to-day survival is now a battle because of the destruction left by the war.

There are no crops to harvest, no seeds to plant. The refugees have come back to decimated herds, destroyed homes and water pumps and boreholes wrecked during the war.

Mothers walk for up to a day with babies on their backs and five-gallon cans on their heads to fetch water from the few streams in the area.

AN OXFAM doctor working at St Peter's Mission Hospital on the banks of the Sabi River said some people took a whole day to fetch water.

"Many people come to the hospital with stomach trouble because they drink from any muddy little puddle they can find," said

Dr Brian Christianson.

"I spoke to a woman the other day who had been walking since dawn to fetch water. When I saw her it was 3.30 p.m. and she was still five miles from her home," he said.

"These people have virtually nothing with which to start again," he said. There was a critical lack of even simple agricultural equipment like hoes, axes and sickles.

Scenes of frantic activity are everywhere: house building is urgent with the nights bitterly cold and the rainy season only a few months away.

Hunger and malnutrition are the most urgent problems the tribespeople face.

A young social services worker stationed at Chipinga said that on his first food distribution trip "the people grovelled in the dust over a spilled packet of mabeu (a powdered beverage) and just scooped it up in their hands, dirt and all, and ate it."

"They were absolutely starving."

"It was a terrible thing to see."

A study by the mission of 107 children between the ages of one and five found that 60 percent were suffering from severe malnutrition. Several die each week from malnutrition, measles and malaria.

The desperate struggle for survival has led to a breakdown in some cases of the traditional Shona extended family system under which every person is expected to care for less fortunate relatives and the elderly.

As people move out of the wartime protected villages, some have abandoned elderly relatives who have gone to the mission for help.

According to Father Tom Powell, the priest at the mission about 500 refugees came to the area from the official reception centre at Toronto, in Um-tali.

A further 7 000 walked straight home from Mozambique.

These have recently been joined by about 3 000 Mozambican refugees from the fighting in Mozambique.

DISSIDENTS DISRUPT LIFE IN MAGONDI TTL

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 15

[By Terry Blocksidge and Tracey Munakw]

[Text]

A ZIPRA commander yesterday nit out at criticism of his men and said they wanted to "work with the Government and the people".

Commander Richard Mataure, the leader of 923 ZIPRA forces at the Romeo assembly point who have been accused of troublemaking from Urungwe to Chinjeri, said: "We want to be loyal."

"We have had war. Now we have tasted peace. We have been too long in the bush."

The AP is in the heart of an area which the Prime Minister described as posing an "incipient threat" from ZIPRA bands. Mr Mugabe has also said dissidents have been indulging in "open rebellion".

Commander Mataure said his men had been involved since January in rounding up dissidents and few were now unaccounted for.

"Some people want to impress on the outside war, that ZIPRA is acting against an elected government. If an incident occurs near us, people take advantage of it."

FIDELIS MUSEKA, aged seven, stands forlorn at the nameplate which reads "Welcome to Zimbabwe School". For the doors are all locked.

"The comrades came and shot at the teachers," he murmurs through clouds of dust as police trucks rumble by — as they did in the days of war.

It is a perplexing problem for Fidelis and the 253 other pupils at the school.

For their classrooms never closed during the war. And they cannot understand why they should shut at the time of fragile peace.

The school, in the heart of a village 60 km from Sinola in the Magondi Tribal Trust Land, is 22 km from the Romeo assembly point housing 923 ZIPRA men.

Many homes nearby remain empty. Families are not convinced it is safe to return.

FACTIONS

In words, at least, a war still goes on between different political factions. As in war, truth is the first casualty. ZANU (PF) says there is widespread intimidation and claims there have been several murders. ZIPRA says there have been six murders in the large area from Urungwe to Chinjeri, but says they were committed by criminals, not regulars. They say they are helping police to hunt the killers.

The commander of Romeo, Richard Mataure, acknowledges that soldiers harass civilians "It happens around all the assembly points, whether ZIPRA or ZANU A occupied," he said. He said of politicians who point the accusing finger only at ZIPRA "They are not inviting danger."

Meanwhile Fidelis keeps his vigil . . .

The headmaster of Zimbabwe, Mr John Chataura, who has been at the school for 17 years, said men from Romeo tried to abduct four women teachers at the school in the middle of the night. Their male colleagues intervened.

EXECUTIONS

Three days later, he said, four armed men — on a full truck of men travelling from Sinola to Romeo with arms and bandoliers of ammunition — went to the school.

They fired shots in the air, said Mr Chatora. The women teachers were forced to lie on the playground floor on their stomachs, then on their backs.

The men set up mock executions. "Orders" were shouted for the women to be stoned, then to be shot and guns were raised. The "orders" were countermanded at the last minute.

The 30-minute ordeal ended when the men were called back to their departing truck. The teachers immediately fled — most of them to Salisbury — without serious injury.

The police have now moved its support unit — the "Black Boots" — into the area and Mr Chatora hopes this protection will allow the school to open this week.

But, for many families in the area, the road leads out, rather than in.

They have joined men, women and children from Zwimba, Urungwe, Kowa, Masingal and Chonjiri, at a swelling squatter camp at Chinol, Sinola.

The Rev. Bernard Samuriwo, provincial secretary for ZANU (PF) in Mashonaland West, surveyed the camp, which has taken on an appearance of permanence, and said:

"At the height of the war, there were 4000 people in the camp. During the ceasefire, the figure dropped to 700.

"The people are returning here. They say it's not safe at their homes. Already we have 1300 people here."

Among the refugees is Chief Taderera Magonde, now lodging in Sinola after fleeing three months ago.

MARRIAGES

His mother was killed during the war. His furniture and court records were burnt. But he claims there is still no peace. "ZIPRA come and say to us 'Why did you vote Jongwe?' (the ZANU (PF) symbol)."

He said there were cases of forced marriages. Said the chief: "They tell you they are marrying your daughter without asking the child or yourself."

He said: "The bad thing is they put the APs in the rural areas. When these boys are sexually frustrated, they turn on our children."

A widow, Mrs Theresa Mairamanga, went back to Urungwe with her son. She returned to the camp to live on Christian Care handouts because it was not safe at home she said. "There are ZIPRA dissidents there."

Another refugee, Mrs Ngwetema and her daughter Lena, are also afraid to return to Urungwe. "It is not safe yet," the mother said.

Outside her home in Homtwe village, Mrs Edina Jack, a widowed mother of five, nursed a broken ankle. She said she was kicked and struck with a rifle butt by an armed man when she resisted the advances of the unwelcome "romance" from Romeo.

She said: "They move at night armed with grenades and AKs. Some ask why we are playing ZANU (PF) records when we are in the area. They say they are going to search for ZANU (PF) card holders and, once the Support Unit moves out, carry out a purge."

A ZANU (PF) official, Mr Chinwanya Mombi, said it was difficult to organise rallies in the area. PF officials and ZIPRA were selling ZAPU membership cards for 50c each (this is denied by ZIPRA). They are bought for fear of victimisation.

"The security situation is no better than during the war."

According to Mr Samuriwo, robbery, as-

sault, intimidation and sexual offences are frequent in the area. "One woman raped was aged more than 80," he said.

After the \$300 pay day at the end of May men moved into the homes of local families, took their daughters and paid lobola. But, as their money ran out, they demanded the lobola back. "We have had two complaints of this," said Mr Samuriwo.

LOYALTY

He said: "I don't use the word 'dissident'. These are ZIPRA forces."

Another official said senior PF officials aggravated the problem. At public meetings, supporters were told the Government would not last long. One top official is alleged to have said the Government was going to be toppled militarily with the help of Russia and Cuba.

But ZIPRA men interviewed by The Sunday Mail expressed their loyalty to the Government. None carried arms, despite ZANU (PF) allegations they did.

Discipline was tight — a young cadre who asked for money was severely reprimanded by his superior until it was explained it was a gift. A former guerrilla said: "We don't understand the politicians. This clash of opinion confuses me. We are tired of war."

The area was described by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, as posing an "imminent threat" when he criticised in Parliament organised ZIPRA bands. Seven days earlier he had spoken of dissidents indulging in "open rebellion".

Senator Enos Nkala followed up with a warning that information was being collected on political officials who assisted with the deployment of dissidents.

Commander Mataura, who is acting liaison officer with the police in Sinola, said: "From the start we have been bringing dissidents in. Our intention is to work with the people and the Government, but it seems

we cannot help, judging by what they say. This is demoralizing."

He said that since January ZIPRA had co-operated with police in rounding up 300 dissidents. "I later demobilised 120 of them who were difficult to work with. I also introduced a system of locking up dissidents."

The number of dissidents in the area had reduced recently to 29 and yesterday stood at 17.

He said the area was quiet from January to June. Then two men were murdered by dissidents at Chamusca. (ZANU (PF) named three men killed there) and four people (ZANU (PF) officials) at Urungwe. ZIPRA was helping police in the search for the killers.

INJURED

Around the same time, a grenade exploded in a Chinai bar after a misunderstanding between members of ZIPRA, ZANU (PF) and ZANLA. Two ZIPRA men and three civilians had been arrested, he said.

More than 25 people were injured, including the senior ZIPRA media.

In all, eight ZIPRA men were under arrest in Bindu, including four who were armed with grenades while drinking with their girlfriends at a banquet.

Commander Mataka said: "We will not protect criminals. The incidents in this area should be regarded as crimes, not as political incidents."

He added: "Can you imagine what it would be if we organised these things? It would be horrible."

He agreed that the incident happened at Zimbaro School but said he had placed a platoon (20 men) to work with the

Support Unit to ensure order.

He said there was harassment by soldiers but added: "It is common in the society."

"There are incidents going on in former ZANLA areas such as Umtali, Fort Victoria and Buhara, which are not pointed out."

He said that they had strict control on men taking leave from Romeo. They had jasses, were not armed and must be out of uniform. Roll calls were taken every morning. He also said many of the men had relationships with the women going back to the days of war.

He said: "People are still nervous. They are not sure what is happening. They need to be given confidence."

THOUSANDS FIRED IN MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE BACKLASH

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THOUSANDS of workers were sacked before the Minimum Wages Bill became law last week. Workers throughout the country have been swarming into ZANU (PF) and Patriotic Front offices to complain bitterly.

More than 5 000 are alleged to have been fired in Salisbury alone.

Even small towns are reporting more than 100 redundancies.

Worst hit are farm hands and domestic workers. But the sackings have also swept through commerce and industry.

The wholesale redundancies have infuriated ZANU (PF) and the PF who are to send full details of workers' allegations against their bosses to the Ministry of Labour for investigation.

The dismissal of workers over pay before Tuesday—the day the Minimum Wages Act came into force—was not illegal.

Few workers are claim-

ing that they have been sacked since Tuesday.

Midlands ZANU (PF) MP Mr Joel Mativenga said: "I have compiled a list of those sacked in my area—and this includes the name of the employer, length of service, date of dismissal, salary and the reason given for discharge.

"These will go to the Ministry of Labour."

He added: "Some employers have told their workers to go and get their minimum wages from the Government. Others have refused to give the real reason for dismissal—the Minimum Wages Act.

"I have one case where the employer says he discharged his worker for inefficiency after two years service.

"Suddenly, because of the introduction of the minimum wages, the worker becomes inefficient."

And Salisbury ZANU (PF) labour official Mr Webster Gwekwerere snapped: "Bosses are firing their workers at will."

This was the situation countrywide yesterday.

SALISBURY: ZANU (PF) claims that 7 000 workers have been sacked in the city over minimum pay. The party headquarters in Manica Road is handling 500 cases a day.

The office was overrun with sacked workers yesterday.

Mr Gwekwerere claimed that employers in the commercial and industrial sector were laying off workers earning well above \$70 a month and taking on new staff at the minimum rate.

He accused white labour officers of colluding with employers.

"They are working strictly under the old industrial regulations which have not been repealed urging employers

to go ahead and fire workers arbitrarily," he said.

Fearing the situation would get out of hand, he presented two files detailing unfair dismissals and victimisation to Labour Minister Mr Kumbirai Kangai.

"We urged him to come up with a solution that would make it an offence for employers arbitrarily to dismiss workers,"

SINOIA: More than 1000 workers — mostly farmhands — have been laid off.

The farm workers were desperate . . . they had lost their jobs, their rations and their compound homes.

Said despairing Tre-lawney worker Mr Nyakupusa Masenera: "I don't know what to do or where to go."

"I have worked for this boss for 12 years. I know of no other place where I can find work. How will I support my family of eight?"

BULAWAYO: Sacked workers are said to be reporting to the ZANU (PF) office at the rate of 400 a day.

GWelo. — Hundreds of angry, fired workers have flocked to the PF and ZANU (PF) offices.

The PF said it was dealing mainly with farm workers' complaints.

And Mr Saviour Matitbenga, ZANU (PF) Midlands secretary, said: "We are getting people from all walks of life, but mainly domestic workers."

"Some have been given a week's notice and told to go."

"Some have stuck with their employers through the bad times and the good times...and then been told to get out for the sake of a few dollars more a month. This is their thanks for loyalty."

"We've compiled detailed records and these will go to the Ministry."

He named one employer who had allegedly sacked his domestic worker and gardener, saying: "Go and get your minimum wage from Mugabe."

The man's wife denied he had said this.

But she did admit: "We got rid of our two staff because of the minimum wages. We're leaving the country soon anyway."

UMTALI: More than 200 dismissed workers are said to have complained to ZANU (PF).

Party spokesman Mr Moses Goremusandu said: "Employers are trying to find any excuse to sack their staff and avoid paying minimum wages."

A police spokesman warned: "Reports of infringements of the Minimum Wages Act will be investigated and prosecutions will ensue."

SHABANI: Dozens of workers have gone to the ZANU (PF) offices after being sacked and asked for help.

"It's all very sad," said organizing secretary Mr John Nyaguse.

FORT VICTORIA: Some employers are said to have reinstated sacked workers after the intervention of ZANU (PF) officials.

But hundreds of other workers--mostly farmhands--have been made redundant.

CSO: 4420

STRONG WARNS TOBACCO MAY COLLAPSE

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S crucial tobacco industry was in danger of collapse if the disastrous slide in prices was not halted, Tobacco Marketing Board chairman Mr John Strong warned yesterday.

He said the big crash could come by September.

Opening the Wedza tobacco show, Mr Strong said the industry faced as "critical a situation" as any in its 52-year history.

"To growers, the blow to their confidence has been quite appalling," he said.

"They feel physically ill at the sight of their crops fetching such low prices—knowing all too well the financial catastrophe that they herald.

"There is too the sense of terrible let-down—that major morale blow which is bad enough when an average situation deteriorates to a terrible one.

"How much worse when the expectation of most growers was a bonanza season and the deterioration now is towards disaster."

He said Zimbabwe could not have chosen a worse year to re-enter world trade.

Mr Strong, a former president of the National Farmers' Union, said there was overproduction, reduced consumption, high stock levels in producer and consumer countries and health hazards.

He added that Zimbabwe's "huge crop" this year contained many "undesirable" styles and "poor quality" tobaccos. This was making the problem worse.

Ironically, the flood of foreign buyers on the tobacco floors had not helped in the long run.

"They don't like what they see," said Mr Strong. "Already this 1980 crop has a bad name, although only one-third is sold.

"Unfortunately, it's not like it was before when one could describe the crop in an easy, lyrical way.

"It's difficult to describe a sow's ear as a silk purse when your overseas customer is leaning over your shoulder."

He warned that the present "constipation" — glut of stocks — could take three years to clear.

But, despite the slump, Mr Strong predicted the industry still had a good future. The war was over, new markets had been opened and the country was held in high regard.

He said there would one day be a "tobacco shine" in the eyes of growers and buyers again.

Mr Ray Ronger, of Wedza, gained the most points in the show, earning a \$100 cash prize.

FLIGHT OF FORMER 'RHODESIANS' DESCRIBED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

THEY arrive at Heathrow Airport in their hundreds every month.

They are well-dressed and usually carry quality luggage. But there is a tangible air of uncertainty and depression about them. Worry sits visibly on their shoulders.

They are part of the thousands of whites who are leaving Zimbabwe to start again elsewhere: Not new Zimbabweans but old Rhodesians.

Thousands have gone to South Africa — and thousands are coming to Britain. Few know just what awaits them.

Official figures are not available because most travel on British passports. But the Scorpion Society, set up by former Rhodesians to help their newly-arrived fellow countrymen settle, says that a figure of 1500 a month is an "educated guess".

On arrival, says Scorpion Society chairman Mr Mike Reynolds, many are in a state of shock that sometimes lasts months.

ABANDONED

Not surprisingly. Most have left behind them what amounts to a lifetime's work. Farms, houses, businesses, jobs, possessions and cash are abandoned.

Zimbabweans emigrating to Britain are allowed to bring with them \$1000 plus household effects, including motor car.

They soon find out that does not go far in recession-battered Britain.

"Accommodation is without doubt the biggest single problem," says Mr Reynolds. Finding long-term accommodation, particularly in the London area, is a heartbreaking experience. But perhaps even worse is the shock of the cost of temporary accommodation for that first month or so. The most basic two-bedroom furnished flat costs from £75 (or \$110) a week upwards — and more during the tourist season.

Furniture and household effects can turn into an unexpected liability. Unfurnished accommodation in Britain is as rare as snow in a Zimbabwean winter.

And even if it can be found, there is inevitably a heavy "fixtures" fee to be paid — anything from £500 (or \$750) upwards.

Moving into furnished accommodation means storing your own effects — and that does not come cheaply.

Out of London, in the north, accommodation is easier to find — but jobs are scarce.

Bringing a car into Britain is also a costly business, apart from the shipping expense. Compulsory insurance runs at about \$300 a year and road tax is now at \$90 a year.

Add those costs up, in addition to food and day-to-day living expenses, and the few thousand dollars are suddenly awfully meagre.

Despite Britain's unemployment figure of 1.86 million, jobs are not all that difficult to find, says Mr Reynolds. But not that same sort of job that the old Rhodesians left.

"Quite simply, you have to be prepared to start at the bottom, to take anything that comes along."

That means becoming a farm labourer, salesman, school caretaker — and accepting a drastic drop in standard of living.

"Even for older people there are jobs going. For the young, Britain can even be a land of opportunity," says Mr Reynolds. "If people are prepared to knuckle down and suffer for a while."

British salaries are not high—and there's the basic income tax rate of 30 percent to bear in mind.

To live comfortably, by no means luxuriously, a family of four needs about \$50 a week simply for groceries and food.

Then there's the rent, gas, electricity and telephone bills (all shockingly expensive), transport, clothing . . .

There are the pressures of finding schools for the children, and overall the social shock coming from the wide-open outdoor life to the small scale of Britain and the huge mass of people.

CSO: 4420

MULTI-MILLION TV-RADIO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

A \$6 MILLION development programme at the ZBC's Salisbury studios is to be launched soon to accommodate the needs of the nation's expanded broadcasting and television services.

Plans include a new, larger newsroom, new television studio, additional radio studios and more office accommodation and facility rooms.

The ZBC director of programmes, Mr Charles Ndhlovu, yesterday also announced plans to spend \$800 000 on modifications to Harare studios to enable them to play a greater part in expanded service's overall programming.

Modifications costing an estimated \$130 000 were also planned for the Bulawayo television studios, he said.

Mr Ndhlovu said the whole of Zimbabwe would eventually be served by a single television station based at Pockets Hill. The station would also carry programmes created by the Bulawayo studios.

EDUCATIONAL

While television would continue to be an entertainment and cultural medium, expansions were envisaged to include educational and instructional programmes, he said.

This was in line with the recommendations of the recent BBC report which had received Government approval, he said.

Radio 1 has taken over from the General Service and will have more vernacular programmes. However, it would generally remain an English language station.

Radio 2 would be a combination of the old Harare and Bulawayo services, multilingual in character and with production shared between Harare and Montrose studios.

Radio 3, still in its embryo stage, would continue to be known as Radio Jacaranda until plans envisaged in the BBC report for the expansion of transmitters and studios to provide an all-day service had been completed, he said.

The start of Radio 4, the new educational and instructional service, was awaiting more transmitters in FM stations dotted around the country.

Mr Ndhlovu is due to discuss the changes on Radio 1 at 10 a.m. today.

RESURGENCE OF AFRICAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION FEARED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE resurgence of African traditional religion, particularly in the rural areas, could pose a direct threat to Christianity, says the Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Rev. Peter Hatendi.

Bishop Hatendi, who recently returned from visits to outlying areas, said in an interview that most of the places he visited had a nucleus of Christians around which the future of the faith revolved.

"In some places they are very tiny and in some other places they are broadly based, and it is around them that the church can begin," he said.

On his visits to the Bulawayo, Charter, Zambesi Valley and Chipinga areas during May and the early part of June, he saw evidence of the revival of traditional religion as opposed to Christianity.

He attributed this to the ending of the war. Where people may have been practising them covertly, they were now prepared to come out into the open and challenge some of the concepts of Christianity.

One example of the challenge, he said, was the part of Shona traditional religion which excluded

the worship of foreign gods; another, the argument that Jesus Christ was a white man.

"This resurgence of African traditional religion is, I think, a direct threat because it is not an organised or institutionalised religion but is below the skin. It is there amongst many blacks in the country. It is therefore more difficult to attack, if I can use that word," he said.

"As a Christian I am optimistic, but humanly speaking there are signs that make me a little diffident. The most obvious thing is that the more committed Christians we have the easier the job, but the more lukewarm Christians we have the greater the danger there is of Christianity retiring into the background.

"I think for a long time we will go without the large numbers we used to have, especially in the country. But, of course, numbers are one thing and dedication and commitment are another."

In the past there had been large numbers of

what he termed "rice Christians" — people who visited missions for the material benefits they offered.

But their attendance had in many cases fallen away because some of the missions "no longer delivered the goods." Besides, with greater State participation in education and health services, the influence of the missions was being eroded.

The revival of churches and church work in the rural areas would probably be a "long drawn-out process", Bishop Hatendi said, requiring "a lot of hard work and really dedicated and sincere Christians (teaching) more by example than by teaching by words."

This would need a "two-pronged" approach with both "naked evangelism" and attending the needs of both body and soul.

INVOLVED

In other areas, particularly in refugee work, the churches were very involved after having had the challenge thrown at them by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

The denominations involved in the repatriation and resettlement of refugees were making steady progress, having completed the pre- and post-election repatriation programmes. They were now moving into a third phase, he said, which was the resettlement of the refugees.

There were, however, a number of refugees still outside the country, mostly schoolchildren, who still needed to be brought back. They were estimated to number about 7000 in Zambia alone, he said.

TODD ADDRESSES NAA, SEEKS LAND DISTRIBUTION AS KEY ISSUE

Sallisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

SENATOR Garfield Todd yesterday told a capacity audience at the National Affairs Association meeting that if Zimbabwe is to refurbish and expand its economy, "we need infinitely more capital than we are every likely to get from straight aid".

Nevertheless, he said, he was "happily impressed" when he saw "on our vastly improved television service", the American Ambassador explaining how he hoped to "rich" as much as \$50 million for Zimbabwe "while Mr Carter's back was turned".

He said if there had been a marxist take-over of this country, all capital confiscated in the name of the state would have exceeded \$2000 million—"just double what we seemed to be offered by Dr Kissinger and his friends".

Throughout the rural areas, Senator Todd said, the clear and insistent call was for more land. If the Government confiscated in the name of the state distribute land, "it will have failed as a Government... the Prime Minister will require all his wisdom to find a way".

"We have the land and, following the revolution, it might have been confiscated and redistributed. Capital might also have been confiscated and loans might have been disbursed".

The restraint which has been exercised in all these matters gives body and meaning to the Prime Minister's policy of reconciliation and reconstruction, Senator Todd said.

He added that no part of the Government's plans was as important as the redistribution of land. And although land could be bought, "the land required, and the astronomical sums required for its purchase pose great problems".

Although the acquisition of land was the "biggest single problem", there were others.

Among these was the future for red meat in a world which cannot afford

to buy beef. But with 5000 chickens and 50 herds of good land one could produce 75 tonnes of meat in a year.

To produce the equivalent in beef, one would have to own 300 oxen and 1500 hectares of land. This whole matter, Senator Todd said, would need careful examination.

He said it may be found that an efficiently-run ranch of 15 000 acres providing work for 20 men could bring a much better return if it were divided into 15 separate 1 000 acre farms.

Each of these would provide a base for extended families — each with 100 cattle plus goats and chickens, cropping land and vegetable gardens.

Senator Todd asserted that, "because of very practical considerations and vast changes in circumstances, we are in the process of rehabilitating capitalists and land-owners".

To land appliers he added that perhaps, "in the fullness of time, someone may go to the library to borrow Das Kapital by Karl Marx. And when he goes through the index he may find next to it, Capital is the

Revolution of the Workers by Robert Mugabe.

Asked during question time whether he, "as a practising Christian" would not fear being arrested should he ever go to Russia, Senator Todd replied:

"It is possible I've even been put in prison in a country that claimed to be liberal."

From the floor, Senator John Culverwell interjected that he (Senator Culverwell) had been to Russia and had not experienced any of the problems he might have expected had he gone to South Africa.

ZANU DEMANDS POSTPONEMENT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

ZANU has called on the Government not to proceed with the October Local Government elections "because in most areas the administration of law and order has collapsed".

The ZANU national chairman, Mr P. F. Sithole, said in a statement yesterday an election conducted under these circumstances would be a farce as it would be predetermined by intimidation.

Mr Sithole said ZANU was aware that law and order had seriously deteriorated, a position admitted by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and some of his Cabinet colleagues.

"The Government is fighting not only the dissidents but also to establish its hattered authority in these areas," he said.

"WAR"

ZANU was a democratic party and would like to take part in the elections, but it was "conscious that in most areas of the country conditions of war still prevailed though the war itself had ended".

The ZANU official added that it was now impossible for parties other than ZANU (PF) to campaign in the Bellinzwe, Bikita, Gutu, Shabeni, Fort Victoria, Buhara, Bulukwe, Charter and Manicaland areas.

He said: "Current talk about dissidents being ZIPRA only is intended to create an atmosphere in which the PF may be crushed by ZANU (PF) using that as a pretext."

Mr Sithole said ZANU believed Government would have neither constitutional or moral right or justification to proceed with the October elections if other parties were not free to canvass all over the country.

CSO: 4420

JUDGE WARNS 'REBEL GROUPS' AGAINST USURPING AUTHORITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Judge of Appeal, Mr Justice Baron, said yesterday that law and order in Zimbabwe would be maintained and any attempt by groups or bodies to usurp the functions of the police and courts would, if left unchecked, lead to the destruction of the whole fabric of society.

He was speaking in the Appellate Division of the High Court, Salisbury, which substituted prison sentences for fines imposed on six ZANU (PF) supporters who assaulted Mr Peter Willoughby (66), and his sister Phyllis (71), at their farm near Goromonzi on March 22.

Mr Justice Baron set aside the sentences imposed by a trial magistrate and sentenced each of the six men to one year's imprisonment with labour, of which six months were conditionally suspended for five years.

Jervais Tobiwa, Lawrence Maranga, Pencil Karikudadi, January Kumu, Rabwet Nyaru-mwe and Edward Aaron were each fined \$50 (or 50 days) by a Harare Magistrates' Court after pleading guilty to assaulting the Willoughbys.

In addition they were each sentenced to three months' jail conditionally suspended for five years.

Three youths who were jointly charged with them were each sentenced to receive six cuts.

The Attorney-General appealed against the sentences imposed on the six men on the ground that they were manifestly inadequate.

The men and the youths were in a group of 30 ZANU (PF) supporters who returned to Mr Willoughby's farm on March 22 and assaulted the two people. The previous day Mr Willoughby fired a shot in the air at a meeting attended by ZANU (PF) youth wing and told those at the meeting to be quiet.

Miss Willoughby was left unconscious while they took Mr Willoughby to Grazley Farm, where they intended to hand him over to ZANLA forces.

But before they could do so, the Goromonzi District Commissioner arrived at Grazley Farm and took him away.

Mr Justice Baron said the most serious of all the aggravating factors of the case was the group's intention to hand over Mr Willoughby to ZANLA forces.

He said 'The maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice are the functions of the Government, and the Government alone, through its constitutionally established institutions.

We wish to make it quite clear that the law and order in Zimbabwe will be maintained by police and justice will be administered by the courts.

'Any attempt by any group or body to usurp either of these functions is a challenge to constituted authority which, unless checked, will lead to

the collapse of constitutional government and the destruction of the whole fabric of our society.'

Mr Justice Baron said in all the circumstances of the case, and in particular because of the nature of the assault on Miss Willoughby and the motive to abduct her brother, a fine and suspended sentence was 'manifestly inadequate'.

He said the trial court should have imposed an effective sentence of imprisonment.

Mr Justice Lewis, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Goldin, Judge of Appeal, concurred.

Mr J. Friedman, of the Attorney-General's Office, appeared for the State.

The men were represented by Mr Wilson Sandara, pro Deo.

CHIDZERO TO ATTEND OPEC MEETING IN VIENNA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, leaves Salisbury today to attend next week's OPEC summit in Vienna.

A spokesman for his Ministry said yesterday the Minister would attend the OPEC summit "in his personal capacity" and not on behalf of the Government.

But observers believe Dr Chidzero's Vienna visit has a timed double significance because his trip comes at a time when Western aid donors have failed to meet Zimbabwe's development needs which have been estimated by the Minister of Finance, Senator Epes Nkomo, at as much as \$1 000 million for resettlement purposes alone.

Total Western aid promised so far stands at about \$250 million. This includes money which will be made available to Zimbabwe over three or four-year periods.

It also includes grants and concessional loans and special sums allocated for particular purposes such as the repatriation of refugees.

And it is well below the figure of U.S.\$1 000 million proposed at the Kissinger agreement in 1976.

Since then, inflation and the current world recession have caused Western Governments to introduce severe aid cut-backs in their overseas aid allocations.

Only Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Holland have either maintained or increased their overseas aid allocations, according to United Nations figures.

OPEC aid, on the other hand, increased four-fold between 1973 and 1974. It rose by another 22 per cent in 1975, reaching more than U.S.\$15 000 million.

This level, according to U.N. figures, represented 7.5 per cent of the OPEC donors' aggregate GNP — or 60 per cent of the estimated commitments of the Western countries in the same year.

In 1976 and 1977, OPEC commitments were somewhat lower than in 1975, but they remained above U.S.\$10 000 million a year.

● The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, has urged West German Government officials to support his country's search for participation in the Lomé Agreement and access to the EEC's markets, reports our Bonn correspondent.

Mr Smith told Mr Rainer Offerwald, Minister for Economic Co-operation, that Zimbabwe's economy was one of the most efficient in Africa, although its plant had aged during "the war".

BRIEFS

TV NEWS PROGRAM DROPPED--Salisbury television has dropped its 6 pm Saturday news bulletin. A ZTV spokesman said the move coincided with the earlier 2:30 p.m. start to television on Saturdays. "There will now be a 3:45 pm bulletin as well as the normal 7:45 pm bulletin." Several viewers telephoned The Sunday Mail last night asking what had happened to the six o' clock news. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 2]

ZANLA QUIT FOXTROT BASE--Hundreds of ZANLA troops have left Assembly point Foxtrot at Dzapasi, south of Buhera, because of lack of water and are scattered over the Buhera, Gutu and Bikita districts. Efforts are being made to round them up and take them to the new assembly point at the Ruti Dam on the border between the Gutu and Buhera districts. Reports reaching Fort Victoria say hundreds of men are in the Matsai area of Bikita and many more in the Gutu district, the largest concentrations being in the Basera area. A man who was forced last week to drive six ZANLA men in his small car into Fort Victoria said all the men in the Basera area, about 30 km from the District Commissioner's office, were armed with a motley collection of weapons including AK rifles and grenades. The man said the six told him not to stop at Gutu because they did not want to be seen by their liaison officers stationed there. He said that when they were approaching Fort Victoria he was forced to stop and the ZANLA men left their weapons at a village and threatened to kill the people if anything happened to the guns. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 2]

BRITONS SIGN REGISTER--A steady stream of Britons have been registering with the Salisbury High Commission. The scheme was launched two weeks ago to compile a list of all British citizens living in Zimbabwe. "It's normal practice throughout the world," said a spokesman for the High Commission in Stanley House, Stanley Avenue. "It's not compulsory. "We just want to know who's in our 'parish,' what our commitment is in the country." Registration forms, which ask simple questions, such as name, address and passport number, can be collected from the High Commission. Passports do not have to be shown. There are believed to be well over 100,000 British citizens in Zimbabwe. Many of them hold dual British and Zimbabwe citizenship. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 6 Jul 80 p 6]

NFZ WARNING--The National Front of Zimbabwe warned yesterday that the introduction of a one-party State in Zimbabwe would be the surest recipe for coups, chaos and dictatorship. The acting publicity secretary, Mr Kingdom Sithole, said in a statement that in one-party States people lost their political rights, and freedom of speech and often resorted to violence to regain them. Mr Sithole was reacting to a weekend warning in Bulawayo by Finance Minister Senator Enos Nkala, that he would advocate the declaration of a one-party State if other parties continued to undermine the Government's reconstruction programme. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jul 80 p 7]

ZVOBGO CRITICIZES WHITES--Zimbabweans of all races need re-education to understand the new order, Local Government and Housing Minister, Dr Eddison Zvobgo said here yesterday. In an interview with the ZBC, Dr Zvobgo expressed regret at the number of white Zimbabweans who could not speak Shona and Ndebele, while African children spoke English, reports Iana. He rejected criticism of the use of words like "comrade." It was "a bond of friendship" born during the struggle for social justice, he said. Dr Zvobgo again called on all Zimbabweans to join hands in the fight against remaining vestiges of racism and general under-development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Jul 80 p 4]

DROP IN PRICES--The consumer price index for May showed a drop of 0.66 percent over the previous month, but reflected the post-independence mini-budget of the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala. Higher income urban families, according to the latest Monthly Digest of Statistics, paid 1.5 percent less for their food and the cost of clothing and footwear was down 3.26 percent. Household stores slipped by 4 percent while rents and vehicle expenses were marginally lower and servants' wages remained unchanged for the third consecutive month. As expected, drink and tobacco were up and showed a rise of 11.76 percent despite only a 5 percent increase in excise duty. Figures also released this week disclose that the CPI for the first quarter of 1980 for lower income urban families rose by 14.7 percent for all items. Foodstuffs were up 1.6 percent, however, the biggest rise being in clothing and footwear which rose by 4.25 percent. Up too was the cost of transport, fares increased by 3.37 percent. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 1]

TRADE SURPLUS--Zimbabwe's exports topped \$223 million in the first quarter of the year and imports totalled \$176.3 million to produce a visible trade surplus of \$46,683,000, the highest since the last quarter of 1978. Sales of gold increased in January and benefitted from the soaring world price. The sale of 2,761 kilograms of gold earned \$36.6m, 16.5 percent of foreign exchange earnings in the first three months of 1980. Tobacco accounted for 12.7 percent of exports, chrome 12.5 percent and asbestos 8.3 percent. As in previous years oil proved to be the main import, draining over \$46m out of reserves while electrical machinery took up a further 12 percent, \$21.4m. From a buoyant position at the start of 1980, however, trade figures for March slumped and the visible trade surplus dropped by \$10m to \$7.6m compared with the previous month. The Treasury regards the performance in the first quarter as "promising", but says it is too early to discern any trends or make any predictions. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 1]

GERMANS TO SIGN AID PLEDGE--The Federal Republic of Germany is to sign an aid agreement worth more than \$18 million with the Zimbabwe Government in Salisbury on July 16. A German delegation led by the Minister for Economic Cooperation, Mr Rainer Offergeld, is due in Salisbury on July 14 to set up the aid package, \$700,000 of which has already been given for humanitarian assistance to Zimbabwean refugees. The balance of the package (\$17,8 million) will be divided into three categories--commodity aid, including vehicles and equipment; the reconstruction of rural roads, culverts and bridges; and water supply projects. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Jul 80 p 1]

BULAWAYO-SALISBURY RUN--Bulawayo--The fast goods train service between Bulawayo and Salisbury will stop on Sunday because of reduced demand, a spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 1]

POLICE UNIFORMS--Police do not expect their uniforms to change, although new insignia is being designed. Asked about possible changes, a police spokesman said in Salisbury: "Police do not envisage their uniform changing but the insignia is being changed and new designs are being investigated at the moment." The force's name is to be changed from the British South Africa Police to the Zimbabwe Republic Police. The change will come into effect within 10 days, according to the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, who announced the move last weekend. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 1]

BRITISH ARMY CHIEF TO VISIT--Britain's Chief of Imperial General Staff, General Sir Edwin Bramall, is to visit Zimbabwe at the end of this month. A Department of Information statement yesterday said Sir Edwin would visit members of the British military advisory and training team here, and hold talks with Lieutenant-General Peter Walls and other members of the Joint High Command. It was reported last week that the number of British instructors operating in Zimbabwe would be increased from 58 to 130. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 1]

ZANLA MAN HELD--Moves are afoot to release the man who was "detained by the masses" recently for allegedly leading former Rhodesian security forces in a raid into a guerrilla camp in Mozambique in 1976, sources said yesterday. However, it was not clear when he would be set free, the sources said. The man, a former ZANLA cadre, is allegedly detained in a pit on Oasis farm, Goromonzi, as punishment for his anti-guerrilla activities. Police officials have declined to comment on the incident. The Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, told the House of Assembly recently that up to now there had been no conclusive evidence to indicate that a man was being held. The matter was still being investigated by the authorities, he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 2]

TRADE WITH PORTUGAL--During its initial stages, two-way trade between Zimbabwe and Portugal is likely to reach about \$4 million a year following the visit here of a large Portuguese trade delegation. Led by Portuguese Chamber of Commerce director Mr Jorge de Avillez, the 23-man delegation returns to Portugal tomorrow after negotiations with the private sector. Mr de Avillez said the main areas of expected cooperation would be in the field of raw materials. Portugal, he said, had a large finished footwear industry and would welcome Zimbabwean leather. Cotton, too, was in short supply for Portugal's sophisticated textile industry. In turn, Portugal expects to provide Zimbabwe with assistance in the form of technicians to maintain irrigation pumps and hopes to supply typewriters and motorcycles. Mr de Avillez said there were already firm links between Portugal and Zimbabwe and the Portuguese community of 10,000 was the second largest white community in the country. Mr de Avillez expressed disappointment, however, at the delegation's failure to secure a firm agreement on beef imports from Zimbabwe. Portugal imports most of its beef from Venezuela. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 3]

UMTALI AIR LINKS--Umtali. Negotiations are under way for a new Umtali air service to link up with the Salisbury-Beira air service. Mr Peter Genari, president of the Umtali Chamber of Commerce, said at the annual meeting last week that the chamber was not prepared to let Umtali become the only city in Zimbabwe without an air service. The trial Air Zimbabwe service to Umtali, recently withdrawn, was doomed from the start, because of the "astronomical fares," he said. [Herald Corr] [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 3]

METHODISTS SEEK FUNDS--The United Methodist Church needs about 2.5 million dollars to reconstruct its schools, clinics, churches and parsonages, damaged by the war, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the Church, said last night. At the airport on his return from an aid-seeking mission for his church, Bishop Muzorewa said his trip to America was "purely to look for money to reconstruct" church facilities damaged by the war. "My church will need about 2.5 million dollars to reconstruct all these," he said. The bishop, who was happy with his trip, said he was given two honorary degrees by two colleges in America. He was met at the airport by his parents and several members of the central committee of the UANC, including Mr Ernest Bulle and Mr T. Mukarati, the UANC vice-president. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 5 Jul 80 p 1]

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